REGISTERED | No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,835.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-3 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CARARA, 1,962 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on THURSDAY, the 7th June, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked forthnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

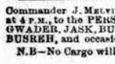
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. Melville, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MOHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander Melville, will be despatched on, WEDNESDAY, the 6th June 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th June 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and on the 1st of each month, BOMBAY on the 24th,

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without wine
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	46	34	14	Including Wine
Naples	46	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

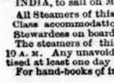
All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. MACEDONIA, Captain J. Laird, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June. She will be followed by the

S.S. TRINACRIA,

2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June, and by the

S. S. EUROPA,

2,277 Tons Register, 424 nominal, H.P. about the 18th July, and by the

S. S. ITALIA,

2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 8th August, and by the

S. S. INDIA,

2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 460
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

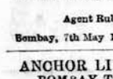
Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, May 30, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Thomas Collin, will sail on SATURDAY, the 9th June, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June, and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain SHAW, about the 7th July, and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 560
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here,
Bombay, May 31, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1805	250	C. Fraser	8th do.
(*) ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	15th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	G. Anderson	22d do.
(*) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	29th do.

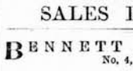
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 30th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

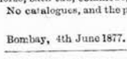
On MONDAY, the 11th June, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. PEKIN, (2,777 Tons and 600 H. P.), Captain W. Woolcott, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 28th May 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

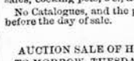


THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P.M.
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt J. C. Almond, 21st July, at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 28th May 1877.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

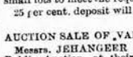


THE magnificent Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,817 Tons Register, Captain Charles Mann, is now loading and is expected to sail on or about the 15th June.

This splendid steamer has a large airy Saloon, roomy and well ventilated Cabins, all handsomely fitted, also excellent Bath accommodation and affords a most desirable opportunity for Passengers proceeding Home. Special arrangement made for passages of families on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
or to
KING, KING & Co.,
Passenger Agents.
Bombay, May 30, 1877.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA-VIA SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, TORRES STRAITS.



THE Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have arranged to despatch a first class passenger steamer once in every 73 days from Batavia for Port Darien, Townsville, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

The first steamer will leave Batavia 8th May, and thereafter the sailings will be as follows :—

20th July.
2d October.
14th December.

Through Cargo and passages can be booked from Calcutta or any other port in India by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Time occupied on voyage from Calcutta to Batavia, 20 days (about), Batavia to Adelaide 42 days (about), Calcutta to Adelaide 62 days (about).

For Freight or passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co,
Managing Agents B. I. S. N. Company Limited, Calcutta.
or
W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, piano, at 25, Apollo Street.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of H. R. Corlett, Esq., the same comprises-rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and tea china services, best plated ware, &c., rich glass ware such as liquer, claret and champagne-glasses, sodawater tumblers, decanters, water-goglets, fruit-dishes, butter-pots, salt-cellars, white and gold coffee cups and saucers, fancy teapots, cruet stands, breakfast companion, claret jugs, toast rack, chamber, table and piano-candlesticks, oil and kerosine and chamber lamps, &c., handsome carved blackwood French polished household furniture, such as a set of camp table in 2 pieces, whatnot, cupboard, circular, pier, square wine carved, writing and lady's work table every, folding, rocking and drawing-room chairs, hatstand, folding screen teapoys, and hassocks, centre Ottoman ornament and card-stand, Brussel's and Cambay carpets, door rugs, pictures, flower-vases dressing and washing-tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, towel horse, bath tub, commode, meat-safe, dispense table, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 4th June 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, &c., &c. at Colaba Depot.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to dispose off the whole of the household furniture, &c., the property of W. W. Burn, Esq. proceeding to Europe, at his residence at Colaba Depot, the same consists of liquor, wine, claret, champagne glasses, tumblers, desert service, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, table and chamber candlesticks, spoons, and fish day of knives and forks, hanging argand lamp by Tucker and Sons, flower vases, dining and camp tables, nicely carved drawing room table, pier tables, teapoys, hat stands, book stands, conversation cutches, reclining couches, easy chairs, side board, armed and without armed chairs, dressing and washing tables, dressing glass, one brass bedstead, towel horses, blackwood presses, dispense tables and cupboards, meat safes, cooking pots, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOOP IRON AT CARNAC BUNDER.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th Inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, at the instruction of Heerachund Jaichund, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Anderson and Company, the following Hoop Iron :—

1206 Bundles of Hoop Iron of different sizes.

The goods are lying near Custom Gate and will be put up in small lots to meet the requirements of intending purchasers.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS AND SUNDRIES.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., the following valuable books consisting of Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Stephen's Commentaries on the laws of England, Cassel's Illustrated History of England, Bombay Calendar and Almanack, Tales of the Irish Peasantry, History of New South Wales, Faraday's Forces of nature, Invasion on the Crimea, Nays Ahadnama, Maclean's Guide to Bombay, Autobiography, Allison's History of Europe, Vatican Decrees, History of Scotland, Map of London, McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, Macaulay's History of England, Everyman's Own Lawyer, Floating City, Mountain of the Atlas, Legislative Act, Carey's Latin Dictionary, Poems by James and Elisa, Walpole's correspondence with the Poet Mason, Fairfax Correspondence, Heads of the People, Ancient History of the Roman Empire, Laws of Shipping and Insurance, &c., &c.

1 Case Assorted Perfume, 1 Case Assorted Soaps, 1 Case Marrow Oil Pomatum

Mother o'pearl Ornament, Telescopes, double Scent Bottles, Perfume, Velvet Caps, 8 day's bronze Time-piece, varieties of Toys.

By order of Ragoonath Ramchunder, and on account and at the risk of Nanabhoy Shunker, clerk, stores Audit Branch, G. I. P. Railway Company.

1 Sash and 1 Gold Bordered Sarry.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 4th June 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Properties at Duncan Road, and Camatepoora, 4th Street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by and under the order of the Mortgagee, Thacker Jairam Lackmidass, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., in two separate lots, to be held on the respective premises, on THURSDAY, the 14th June 1877, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, in the new Town, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of quit and ground rent under No. 2,936, and containing by admeasurement about 1,572 square yards, and with all the messuages, tenements or bungalows and stable rope, walk range or chawl of buildings and warehouses standing and being upon the said piece or parcel of land or ground or any some part thereof and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 61A and 62, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground intended to be hereby granted and released, is bounded as follows :—that is to say on the east by the public passage, on the west by the Duncan Road, on the north by the house formerly of Canoo Khetsey, Jadow Jairaz and another and now of Teipall Gopejee, and on the south by the house formerly of Laljee Veersey and now of Parsee Merwanjee; which said houses and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Sha Veerjang Lakhoo, Ludha Heerjee and other tenants.

Lot No. 2.—All that the right, title and interest of the mortgagor in and to all piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, her ditaments and premises or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate, lying and being at Camatepoora 4th street, at new Town without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bholeshwar, containing by admeasurement about 70 3-9th square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3936 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the Camatepoora Road, on the west by the passage and House of Balloo Errappa Murcadum, on the south by a public halalcore's passage and on the north by the said Camatepoora 4th Street, which said House was and is now in the occupation of Mr. Jamasjee Heerjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 4th June 1877.

NOW READY.

SECOND EDITION OF

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,

AND

GOVERNMENT POLICY,

AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE

HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HORBOUR FORESHORE

WITH REPLIES TO "K."

By "H."

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

THE LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
OF
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND VARIETY TROUPE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, JUNE 4,
FOR THE BENEFIT
OF
THE CREDITORS.
GOD BLESS THE EMPRESS—AND YOU TOO.

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.

Mrs. Carson will preside at the Pianoforte.

Introductory Overture.....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—Operatic.....Dave Carson's Choir.
Ballad—"Smile Your Sweetest Smile Again".....Mr. Horace Norman.
Comic—"The Language of Love" (By Request).....Dave Carson.
Refrain—"Millie and I".....Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Song—"The Magic Spell".....Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Comic—"Picayune Butler".....Dave Carson.
Ballad—"The Bird on The Tree....Mr. Geo. Norville.

Part First will conclude with an Original Production, entitled
MERRY IS THE MINSTREL'S LIFE,
Introducing a Burlesque Scene from
THE STRANGER.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

LITTLE ETTA
AS
THE INEBRIATE'S DAUGHTER,
Changing instantly to
THE BUTTERFLY BEAU.

Orpheus Quartette ....."Maying."
Messrs. NORVILLE, FERRELL, NORMAN, AND ARNOLD.

DAVE CARSON
AS
AUNTY SMITH,
IN DEFENCE OF THE FAIR SEX.

Oise aux Legers .....Melodie Allemande.
MRS. DAVE CARSON.

CHAMPION AMERICAN SAND JIG.

A WONDERFUL TERPSICHOREAN DISPLAY
BY
LITTLE ETTA.

The Evening's Entertainment will terminate with an original humorous Trifle, entitled
AN OPERATIC REHEARSAL.

Signora Nunez Cardozo.....Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Herr Big-Brudder .....Dave Carson.
Impressario.....Mr. Geo. Norville.
Introducing the Southern Plantation Song and Dance.
SALLY, WHAR YOU BEEN SO LONG?

PRICES AS USUAL.—TICKETS AT SOUNDY & CO.'S.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper at the Bombay Dockyard up to 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, for Washing the Bedding, Hammocks, Blankets, Linen and other articles belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Troop-ships.

The Tenders must state the time per thousand required to execute the washing and washing must be done to the satisfaction of the Marine Storekeeper.

The Tenders must state the rate per hundred for any quantity. The articles must be taken from and delivered into the Marine Stores subject to deductions for burns and tears, or other damage while in the Contractor's hands as may be decided on by a competent Committee.

A deposit of Rs (5.0) Five Hundred must accompany each Tender, and Security of Rupees (5,000) Five Thousand must be given by the successful Tenderer.

Tenders must be accompanied by certificates of competency.

The Tender will be from 1st June 1877 to 31st May 1878.

The Tender will be subject to the approval of the Resident Timpani Officer.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st June 1877.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Albert Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 16th June 1877, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, which were adopted in the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 31st May 1877.

"That the following amendment in Clause 66 of the Articles of the Company be made against the words affairs of the Company :—

"That the Directors are at liberty if they think it advisable to make shipments of Twist for sale in up-countries and China on account of the Company."

"That the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th April 1876, and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company on the 28th Idem, viz :—

"That the Resolution passed at the meeting held on the 11th day of October 1875, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 175 per share be DECLARED and PAYABLE on and after the 4th November next be and the same is hereby rescinded, and that the said Resolution of the 11th day of October 1875, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 175 per share be DECLARED PAYABLE on and after the 4th November next be and the same is hereby restored and re-instated in the same way as if the said Resolutions of the 13th and 28th April 1876 respectively had never been passed and confirmed.

By Order of the Board,
LALBHAI DULPUTBHAI & Co.,
Agents, Albert Mills Company, Limited.
Bombay, 1st June 1877.

CASELLA'S
TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
TREACHER AND COMPANY
LIMITED,
COMPLETED WITH
Funnel, Japanned Cylinder, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and directions for use.

Cash Price .....Rs. 18 each.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE
OR
MIXED CINCHONA ALKALOIDS.
Prepared by the Government Quinologist.

Recommended by Government as a substitute for Quinine.

Rs. 1-12 per ounce phial.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE AND COMPANY,
39, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

All quotations subject to the fluctuations of the Market.

PALE ALE AND STOUT.	Per Doz. Rs. a.	CHAMPAGNE AND HOCK.	Per Doz. Rs. a.	SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Bass' Beer, in Quarts, by Stone.5-8 to	5 12	F. Giesler & Co., Quarts	48 0	Whiskey, Kenahan's, LL	22 0
„ Pints	3 12	„ Pints	25 0	Whiskey, by Crabbie	18 0
Our Own, in Quarts	5 0	De St. Marceaux, Quarts	48 0	Jamaica Rum do.	20 0
„ Pints	3 0	„ Pint	25 0	Old Tom, by S. Boord	16 0
G inness's Stout, in Quarts ...5-8 to	5 12	Jules Mumm & Co., Quarts	40 0	Do. Booth & Sons	17 0
„ Pints ...3-8 to	3 12	„ Pints	21 0	Do. Vaughan Jones	17 0
SHERRY WINE.		Best Dry, in Quarts	30 0	Do. C. Gordon and Co	17 0
Pale or Golden	16 0	„ Pints	16 0	Gin Square bottles	23 0
„ Fine	20 0	Hock "still," very fine..18, 20, 22 and	24 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
„ Very Fine	22 0	„ in Pints.....Rs. 12 and	14 0	Spirit of Wine	15 0
Amontillado	24 0	BRANDY.		Brandy Bitters	12 0
Vin De Pasto	24 0	Exshaw.....Rs. 22 and	26 0	Vermouth	14 0
CLARET.		Hennessy and Co.....Rs. 26, 30 and	33 0	Ginger Wine, by Crabbie & Gordon	15 0
Breakfast	10 0	Planat and Co	30 0	Curacoa, Quarts .....Rs. 20 and	26 0
Do. in pints	6 0	J. Denis Mounie and Co	26 0	Do. Pints .....Rs. 29 and	24 0
Dinner	14 0	Jules Robin and Co	22 0	Noyeau, Vanille, Anisette and Rose	21 0
After Dinner	18 0	J. and F. Martel	27 0	PORT WINE.	
Do.	7 0	Penet Castillion & Co	22 0	One Grape	15 0
Chateau la Rose, in Quarts	13 0	C. Dennesby .....Rs. 21, 23 and	25 0	Old Draught	18 0
Chateau Lafitte	32 0	Lower qualities from	15 0	Old Bottled Invalid's Wine	24 0
		Cherry Brandy .....Rs. 12 and	15 0		

OILMAN'S STORES by Crosse and Blackwell and others.

Also CUTLER, PALMER'S AND C. BOUNVIALLE'S WINES at their Prices.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.
CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE MACHINE
WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE
TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order

Full particulars of the *New Congelator* can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the wine, is an entirely new adaptation. Rs. 25 each and Rs. 15.

The introduction of Messrs. S. Rose & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result reducing the water to Ice.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Four DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Moulds, Wax, Leather Washers and all the necessary fittings, kept in stock.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 75 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES
2 lbs. and 4 lbs. each, complete with furnace, thermometers, &c., instructions for working and making Ices, &c.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Railway Ice Box	Rs. 20 to Rs. 25	Ice Pitchers	Rs. 50 to Rs. 100
		Ice Pail, Ice Tongs, and Ice Hammers.	

PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN.
TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE-PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER.
In rich Electro-silvered Ware, Rs. 200.
FILTERS.—Spencer's Improved Magnetic Carbide Filter, Price Rs. 15, 25 and 30.

NOTE NEW ADDRESS.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S

CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits.....10 to 15	8	Travelling Caps	4 8	Courier Bags.....9-8 to 12	8
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps .....6-8 to	8 8	Money Belts .....2-8 to 4	8
Warm Suits .....30 to 40	0	Travelling Rugs	4 8	Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to	4
Boys' Suits..... 10	0	Travelling Hats.....16 to 22		Tiffin Baskets fitted.16 to 22	
Overcoats and Ulsters from.....35 to 65	0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm .....9-8 to 12	8	Air Pillows	5 0
Dressing Gowns, from 9 to 20	0	Shects, per pair	9 8	Travelling do	1 8
Pyjamas and Shirts	3 0	Pillow Cases, each .....1-4 to	2 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6 0	Blankets.....each	10 8	English Feather do	7 8
White do.	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Maudes.....10 to	10 8	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5 0	*Resais* or Quilts	5 8	Folding Camp Beadsteads	32 8
English Cambric do	4 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks .....12-8 to	23 0	Cork Mattresses	10 8
Beat Shrunk Flannel do	8 0	Solid Leather do	49 0	Cotton do	15 0
Silk and Wool do	7 0	Extra large do	75 0	Rug Straps	1 8
Spun Silk do	11 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Rug Straps.....1-8 to	2 8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 2ND JUNE 1877.

THE various markets have been closed to-day for the holidays.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th May compared with that for 22nd May:—

LIABILITIES.	22nd May. Rs. A. P.	15th May. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,70,964 2 5	16,10,679 2 5
Treasury Balance	2,26,36,024 0 2	2,34,48,944 3 0
Other Deposits	1,55,63,917 12 4	1,53,37,705 8 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,20,91 7 7	2,34,18 7 2
Sundries	12,07,88 4 8	12,63,184 12 10
Rs.	6,13,99,164 11 2	6,19,44,6 2 1 10

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	93,83,5'0 1 5	1,00,15,678 15 9
Loans on Govt. Securities	48 6,1 1 8 3	46 92 241 15 5
Credits on ditto	54,67,991 2 3	48 01,7 9 4 1
Bills Discounted	1,98,30,187 14 9	1,93,03,509 2 2
Balances with other Banks	11,26,276 4 8	7,91,145 15 5
Bullion	7,14,481 7 7	6,84, 46 11 2
Dead Stock	10,20 986 1 9	10,27,786 12 4
Stamps	9 790 10 11	9,739 5 11
Sundries	4,61 740 15 2	1,72,8 8 7 7
Cash at Head Office	1,46,78,9 5 15 2	1,02,58,485 3 5
Do. at Branches	81,19,178 9 3	1,02,95,349 10 7
Rs.	6,13,99,164 11 2	6,19,44,682 1 10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	St. Andrew	McLean	Holy Head, Feb 7.
	Egbert (s)	Williams	Liverpool, April 28.
	Mahi	Necoda	Cochin, 4 ay 21.
	Dunphaile Castle	Hilder	London, Jan 19.
	Winged Hunter	Parnio	Cardiff, Feb 9.
	Glandinorwig	Lewis	Sunderland, Jan 16.
3	King Richard (s)	Nelson	Liverpool, April 3.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
2	Almora (s)	Day	Calcutta.
	Vingoria (s)	Gray	Kurrachee.
	Bellona(s)	Breen	Calcutta.
	Glamorgan (s)	Buck	Calcutta.
	E. of Mar & Kellie	Waite	Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

May.	ARRIVALS.		
29	Baghdad (s)	Scott	Singapore, May 12.
	Trafalgar (s)	Meikle	Madras, May 24.
	Commedia (s)	Macauley	Rangoon, May 26.
	Gatineau	Corkhill	Liverpool, Jan 3.
	Champion	Cook	Liverpool, Jan 23.
	Tiber	White	Liverpool, Feb 9.
	Hope	Robson	Calingapatam, May 22.
30	Chancellor (s)	Reynolds	Liverpool, Apr 28.
	Nevada	Pearce	Madras, May 15.

May.	DEPARTURES.		
29	Roma (s)	.....	.....
30	Gorjia (s)	.....	.....
	Bokhara (s)	.....	.....
	Timash (s)	.....	.....
	Reliance (s)	.....	.....
	Blair Athole	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Baghdad—Mr J W A McNair, Mr Morton, Mr Kerse, Mr Dingwall.

Per Commilla—Messrs Duffus, Boyes, Bartlett, Marshall and Moir.

MADRAS.

May.	ARRIVAL.	
31	Navarino (s)	London.

May.	DEPARTURE.	
31	D. of Devonshire (s)	Calcutta.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, June 1st 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·819
Temperature of the Air	87·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	70·9
Relative humidity of Air	·698
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)	91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	82·6
General Direction of wind	W, WNW, W, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	205

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 1st June.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, if is intimated that—

Col G G Brown has been appointed to the Comd of the 4th Bgde R A

Maj C P Roberts, 8th Bgde, has been promoted Lieut Col into the 6th Bgde R A, vice A R Hankins, retired full pay.

Capt P H Greig, D Bgde, R H A, promoted Maj into A Batty 8th Bgde, and is directed to join.

Capt G R G mbier, 11th Bgde, appointed to D Batty C Bgde R H A, vice Greig.

Lieut H J O Walker, C Bgde R H A, has been promoted Capt into C Batty 4th Bgde R A, vice W R Fox, placed upon the Supernumerary List,

so much of G O C, 19th May, as relates to Capt A G Spencer, 56th Foot (Bgde Maj), is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers are reported have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard test:—

63d Foot—Lieut R E D Reilly, Offg Wing officer, on probation, 98th N I.

72nd Feet—Lieut J Monteith, Squadron officer, on probation, 2nd Sind Horse.

Barrack Serjt Dunn is reported to have passed in the colloquial branch of the Hindustani language.

Corporal R McConnell, Hospital Serjt Deolalee Depot, is promoted Serjt on the Unattached List, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

6th N I—Regtl order, dated 10th May, directing Lieut Candy, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his own duties, vice Capt Reay proceeding on furlough.

28th N I—Regtl Order, dated 26th May, directing Lieut-Col Nimmo, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt; Lieut-Col Newport, Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd Comd; and Capt Ketchen, Wing Officer and Qr Mr to officiate as Wing Comdr in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 15th in succession to Col Baigrie.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

BI Horse Arty—Lieut W Martin, from 19th April to 18th Oct in England, on medical certificate.

Army Medical Dept—Surg Major W Ironside to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 30.)

Mr H S Beadon, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, is appointed to act in the Second Grade, of Magistrate and Collectors.

Mr H Mosley, C S, is allowed furlough for nineteen months.

Mr B Rattray, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Purneah, is appointed to be a District Superintendent of Police of the Fifth Grade.

Mr H V H Roberts, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is promoted to the first grade of Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr N T Ryes, Officiating Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, is allowed leave of absence for three months.

Mr A Elliot, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, is appointed to officiate as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Bettiah.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, June 2.)

Mr L H G Thomas to officiate as Asst Inspr-Genl, Govt Railway Police, N-W P.

Mr T R Wyer, Asst Settlement Officer, Moradabad, to be an Asst Mag and Collr, and to be posted to the Budaun district.

Mr R T Hobart, C S, to be Capt of the Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr C W Hutchinson to be Sub-Lieut of the Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr J C Leuprit to be in charge of the settlement of the mahals belonging to the Rampur estate, in the Etah district.

Mr J S Beresford, Ex E gr, to officiate as Personal Asst to Chief Engr of Irrigation, N W P.

Mr J H Thornhill, Ex Engr, to officiate as Ex Engr, Ganges Canal.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 25.

The C-in C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

15th Hussars—Lieut J H Sewell to be Interpreter, vice Daly.

14th Bengal Lancers—Surgn Maj P W Sutherland is confirmer in medical charge of the regiment.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—Lieut W L Greenstreet, R E, to be Capt-in fr m the 18th Oct 1876.

Capt J R Gibbs, 6th Regt, to rank as Capt from the 19th Dec 1874.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Maj J F Pierson, R A, Mussoorie, to 14th August.

63rd Foot—Paymaster F Piper from 19th June to 10th Nov to remain at Mussoorie.

66th Foot—Lieut H S Hassard to England, to appear before a medical board.

72nd Foot—Lieut J Haughton, (10th N I, on probation) to Calcutta, from 20th June to 14th Sept to study the native languages.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, May 21.

Lieut-Col W Osborn, Staff Corps, from on arrival from England, to Offg Wing Comdr, and 2nd in Comd 25th N I.

Intimation has been received from Horse Guards that apt is R C Dry-dale, attached to the Depôt Brigade at Shoeburn, has been posted to A Battery 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, vice Pearson.

So much of G O C C d 26th April, as directs the removal of Captain T W Roberts, 5th Brigade R A, from Tuugoo to Saint Thomas' Mount, is cancelled.

Jemadar Imamvaree, of the 26th N I, is appointed Native Adjutant of the corps.

Surgeon S Borah, M B, from Bengal Medical Establishment, at Venkatagherry, to attend 30th Regt N I.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani language:—Lieut R C Temple, and A Daniell, H M's 21st Foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani language:—Lieut C E Brown, H M's 80 Foot, Private J McBurney, J McDonough, G Cassy, and G Wickens, H M's 80th Foot, Lieut R J Bevan, 4-6th Brigade R A, Sub-Lieut H D'U Keary, H M's 12th Foot, Sub-Lieut C E Poynder, H M's 33rd Foot, Private J Sheehy, H M's 12th Lancers, and Army Schoolmaster John Porter.

Conductor John McGowan, Store Serjeant, Thomas Baker, Private T Sheridan, H M's 33rd Foot, Sub-Conductor J Minty, Commissariat Depart, Surgeon P De H Haig, Bengal Medical Establishment.

Captain S C, Halliday R A, preparatory leave for thirty days, from 4th May to date of embarkation at Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

It is notified that on and after the 1st June next, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m., and the following revised arrangements in the Bombay harbour closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters 4 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except when there is quicker despatch by some other route or when the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

	per ½ oz. As. Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland	5 0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	6 P.M.	4 P.M.
Monday	June 11	Monday June 25

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majunga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majunga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books, and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

CALENDAR FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

From 4th to 10th June.

Date.	Remarkable Days.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
June		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 4	.....	5 24	6 33	4 40 m 5 5 a	10 29 m 11 52 a
Tues. 5	The Overland Mail may be expected to-day ...	5 24	6 33	5 58 m 6 6 a	11 43 m ...
Wed. 6	.....	5 24	6 33	7 8 m 6 57 a	0 45 m 0 57 a
Th. 7	.....	5 24	6 34	8 13 m 7 47 a	1 35 m 2 3 a
Fri 8	.....	5 24	6 34	9 9 m 8 32 a	2 22 m 2 59 a
Sat. 9	.....	5 24	6 34	9 57 m 9 18 a	3 4 m 3 48 a
Sun. 10	Second Sunday after Trinity	5 24	6 35	10 41 m 10 2 a	3 47 m 4 34 a

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

	Rs. a. p.
PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal	0 4 0
To Non-Subscribers	1 0 0
Mounted on Cloth	8 As. extra.
,, ,, with Rollers	10 ,,

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

COOKE—May 7th, Bath at, the beloved wife of H. R. Cooke, Bombay Civil S rvice, during a fit of insanity by leaping from a window 50 feet above the ground, intending to escape and rejoin her husband in India.—R. I. P.

MOORHOUSE—June 1st, at Bombay, Edith Florence Hamilton, infant daughter of Alexander Moorhouse, Bandora Hill, aged 4 months and 29 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AINSLIE—June 1st, Egmore, the wife of C. A. Ainslie, Esq., of a daughter.

CARROLL—May 27th, at South Arcot, the wife of Mr. G. T. Carrol, of a son.

CAMPBELL—May 30th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain E. A. Campbell, of a son.

FULTON—May 25th, at Neemuch, the wife of Lieut Fulton, 6th L. I. of a daughter.

HUNTER—May 29th, at Mussoorie, the wife of George Hunter, of a daughter.

KEYES—May 28th, at Abbottabad, the wife of Brigadier General C. P. Keyes, C. B., of a son.

PRATT—May 24th, at Bareilly, the wife of H. J. F. Pratt, of a daughter.

ROSS—May 19th, at Penakonda, the wife of H. T. Ross, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

RUDDELL—May 28th, at Landour, the wife of Colonel J. A. Ruddell, 29th "The R ng's Own Borderers," of a son.

SANDYS—May 25th, at Chittagong, the wife of E. F. Sandys, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PENN—BLEWITT—At Christ Church, Mussooree, by the Rev. W. D. Cowley, Chaplain, Mr. J. E. Penn to Mrs. Georgina Blewitt, widow of the late Mr. F. Blewitt, teaplanter.

DEATHS.

CHESTER—May 23rd, at Ootacamund, [Richard Benjamin Chester, aged 49 years.

GARRETT—May 17th, in the Terai, W. H. Ballabrooie, second son of J. Garrett, Esq., late Director of Public Instruction in Mysore and Coorg, aged 30 years.

MELLISH—May 26th, at Ferozepore, John Mellish, Chief Civil Master Armourer.

MERCER—May 22nd, at Dhurmshalla, of typhoid fever, Captain Charles Mercer, 1st Goorkha L. I.

MONTSERRAT—May 24th, at Shevaroy Hills, Edgar, the child of W. M. Montserrat, D. P. W., aged 1 year and 6 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1877.

THE Queen's Birthday *Gazette* contains a list of decorations that ought to rejoice the hearts of officers of the army. Every military man will be delighted to see at last the nomination of Lord Strathnairn to the rank of Field Marshal. Time flies so swiftly that it does not seem as if nearly twenty years had elapsed since Sir Hugh Rose led the Central India Field Force through the heart of the rebel country from Indore to beyond Gwalior in the most brilliant campaign in which English arms have been engaged since the termination of the great French War. In any continental country a general who had commanded an army in the field with such remarkable success as attended Sir Hugh Rose's operations would have been sure of immediate promotion to the highest military rank. But in England nobody is made a Field Marshal, unless he happens to be a Prince of the Blood Royal, till he has outlived the period of active service; and Lord Strathnairn only gets his baton now because, having a tough constitution, he has survived most of his contemporaries. It will be seen that the promotion of Lord Napier and Sir W. Codrington, who have both commanded victorious armies in the field, is deferred for another year or two, while two officers of whose services we are ashamed to say we know nothing are appointed Field Marshals along with Lord Strathnairn. The distribution of the Bath includes many well known names; but the only one of special Indian interest is that of Sir Frederick Haines, who is raised from the second to the first rank of the order. The Duke of Cambridge gets this year the only order that had not previously been conferred upon him, that of the Star of India, of which he is made a Grand Cross. Dr. Hooker, of Kew Gardens, who was treated so shabbily by Mr. Ayrton, well deserved the second class of the Star of India, and the same remark may be made regarding Sir Thomas Seccombe, the able and courteous Financial Secretary to the Council of India.

THE careful reader of Sir Richard Temple's Minute of July 18, 1873, on the expediency of constructing the Indus Valley and the Punjab Northern railways on the narrow gauge, will not fail to observe that the reasons then advanced by Sir Richard for his preference of the narrow gauge justify us in claiming him as one of the strongest opponents of break of gauge, and consequently as bound to give his vote now for the standard gauge on the projected railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere. The new Governor of Bombay is not one of those fanatical admirers of the Strachey gauge who are never weary of dilating on its unapproachable merits; but, conceding the question of its comparative cheapness, he contended, four years ago, that it nevertheless could not be adopted with advantage in India, unless a certain territorial division of the country, with seaports, arsenals, and a frontier of its own, were entirely reserved for lines on the narrow gauge, which would therefore form within this area a continuous, complete, and uniform system of railway communication. We cannot do better than quote his own words, in which he states this argument with his customary precision and force:—"The "Indus Valley and the Punjab Northern lines, "if constructed on the narrow gauge, can hereafter be easily connected by narrow gauge with "each other, and with other large sections of narrow gauge lines; and also with the sea coast and "with points of commercial and strategic importance. The broad gauge of the lines from "Hyderabad (Sind) to Kurrachee, and from "Mooltan to Lahore and to Delhi can be converted "into narrow gauge at a comparatively small "cost. Thus a connection is established with the "Rajpootana narrow gauge lines, which now "have their termination at Delhi, and which "touch at Agra. Thus there would be a continuous narrow gauge system extending "through Rajpootana, Sirhind, the Punjab, and "Sind without a break; and touching the "seaport of Kurrachee; also including within "its limits the main arsenal of Ferozepore, and "reaching to the magazines of Delhi and Agra. "The total length of continuous narrow gauge "would comprise not less than 2,197 miles; and "the rolling stock employed, and stores and supplies collected, on such a length, would be "very considerable, sufficient indeed to furnish "resources for large military operations. Further, it is most probable that the Rajpootana "lines will be carried on in conjunction with "the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line "at Ahmedabad. It would be quite possible "to convert that line from broad to narrow "gauge at a cost apparently of £100,000. "Then the narrow gauge system would be "connected with Bombay and its total length "would be prolonged to not less than 2,813 "miles. Thus the magnitude of the narrow "gauge system, the resources at its command, the strategic positions of the military stations within the area of its "operation, would be much augmented. However strongly prejudiced ny of us may" be in favour of the standard gauge, the statesmanlike character of this comprehensive scheme of narrow gauge railways, resting on Bombay and Kurrachee as their bases of supplies and monopolizing the whole traffic of the vast region enclosed within lines connecting these seaports with one another and with Peshawur and Agra, will hardly be contested.

But, since Sir Richard Temple's Minute was written, the Secretary of State has, in deference to the urgent remonstrances of Lords Northbrook and Napier, abandoned the principal railways of which this network should have been composed to the standard gauge, till of the whole scheme of narrow gauge lines only a few fragments remain. First of all, the Punjab Northern line, 269 miles long, was given up; then the Indus Valley, 490 miles; and then the line from Agra to Gwalior and Oojein, 422 miles. The making over of the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley sections of the scheme necessarily involved the relinquishment of the plan of altering the standard to the narrow gauge on the Kurrachee and Kotree, Mooltan and Lahore, and Lahore and Delhi lines—that is to say, of 672 miles more out of Sir Richard Temple's continuous length of nearly 3,000 miles. Nothing is left, in fact, of this grand project except the line from Agra to Nusseerabad, 253 miles; that from Khundwa to Indore, 86 miles; that from Delhi to Bandikuri, 142 miles; and the proposed line from Ajmere to Deesa and Ahmedabad, 308 miles; or only 789 miles in all. Discarding the Central India lines, which are merely local, we find that the controversy is really limited to this question:—Whether a length of narrow gauge railway of about 550 miles, the distance from Ahmedabad by Pahlunpore to Agra, should or should not be interjected into the middle of a great system of trunk railways on the standard gauge extending throughout India over a distance of 6,000 miles, and should thus break the continuity of railway communication, from the north to the south, from the east to the west, of this great continent? Stated in this way, the question admits of only one answer; and it must be apparent to everybody that the Secretary of State, by the concessions he has already made to the standard gauge, has completely knocked the bottom out of Sir Richard Temple's argument, and that the Governor of Bombay would be inconsistent with himself if he did not now denounce the contemplated break of uniformity on the line from Bombay to Agra with all the vigour he displayed in 1873 in combating Lord Northbrook's proposals to adopt the standard gauge on the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley lines. No one now contemplates converting the Bombay and Baroda Railway from the broad to the narrow gauge, and we believe it is even settled that the standard gauge shall be extended from Ahmedabad northwards to Pahlunpore, the place of junction hereafter of the railways from Kurrachee and Delhi, so that the narrow gauge section is reduced to 460 miles, and there is no prospect that this can ever be extended. Yet, for the sake of maintaining their pet theory, the advocates of the narrow gauge obstinately refuse to listen to the entreaties of all Western India that this blot on the Indian railway system may be wiped out. For military purposes—that is to say, for the transport of a large and well-equipped force from Bombay to the North-West Frontier—the value of the line from Bombay to Delhi would be almost destroyed by the want of uniformity of gauge. There would, it must be remembered, be two breaks—one at Ahmedabad or Pahlunpore, and another at Delhi; and, besides, the narrow gauge section could not carry a force of many thousand men with bag-gage and field guns unless there were constantly maintained upon it in reserve for such a purpose an enormous quantity of independent rolling stock, the cost of which would more than compensate for the saving in the original cost of construction of the line. The saving to be effected by preferring a narrow to a broad gauge has, however, been proved since 1873 to be very small, and the argument from cheapness cannot now be considered of much account. Then, again, the experience gained in recent famines has shown conclusively the importance of a uniform gauge and uniform rolling stock throughout India; while the extraordinary development of general traffic that has taken place on the main lines removes the old reproach against the standard gauge lines that their unproductiveness made them a heavy burden on the resources of the country. Probably no railway in the world has ever before issued such an announcement as was published by the East Indian Railway the other day, that it would not continue to receive all the goods offered to it for conveyance. The belief, therefore, which was at the bottom of the agitation for the narrow gauge, that India could never supply traffic enough for lines on a gauge 5 feet 6 inches, is clearly unfounded; and the accumulation of evidence—political, military and commercial—against breaking the gauge, appears to be overwhelming. It gives us pleasure to claim Sir Richard Temple as a friend instead of an enemy to uniformity of gauge; and we do not yet despair of seeing him support with all the weight of his authority the prayer of the mercantile community of Bombay that Western India may not have a broken backed railway thrust upon her by the Secretary of State.

IN his rather inconsequent letter to us the other day, Dr. Blaney, who commenced by sneering at a comprehensive drainage scheme for Bombay and ended by declaring that such a scheme would be supported by him by every means in his power, spoke of the death-rate of Bombay as being at the rate of 80 per thousand. A death-rate so high as this, which is nearly three times as great as that of London and considerably twice as great as that of the most insanitary town in England, is sufficient to astonish our citizens. Dr. Blaney's assertion that "nothing is being done to diminish this" death-rate ought to astonish them all still more. Fortunately, however, Dr. Blaney is occasionally somewhat Cassandra-ish, and cries more loudly than the facts warrant. He is not correct in the present instance, for neither is the death-rate of Bombay 80 per thousand nor is the statement true that nothing is being done to diminish Bombay's high death-rate. The highest death-rate this year was exhibited in the week ending the 17th April, when it was at the rate of 69·80 per thousand—a very high rate undoubtedly, but still falling short of Dr. Blaney's figures by more than 10 per cent. As to his other statement, we are certain that the Health Department is doing everything that lies in its power to diminish the death-rate. Its officers are abroad morning, noon, and night with disinfectants, or using some other sanitary precaution in disease-stricken localities. Moreover, what are the medical men of Bombay about? Are they not fighting with disease, and frequently getting the better of it? Is not Dr. Blaney himself indefatigable in his endeavours to cure people? Then what does he mean by saying that nothing is done to diminish the death-rate of Bombay, when we have all the strength of the Health Department and of private medical practitioners, himself included, arrayed against it? We are sure that on reflection Dr. Blaney will agree with us that the high rate of mortality which is unhappily prevalent is not being allowed to have its own way entirely. It is at such times as these that we perceive the value of a Health Department. Disease is ever inclined to multiply in geometric ratio, and we feel that if this city had neither doctors nor a Health Department at the present moment its mortality would be very much greater than it is.

Although the death-rate of Bombay is not 80 per mille, yet at present it is sufficiently high to show that Bombay seems to be in an exceedingly unhealthy state from one cause or another. An examination of the figures of mortality for a week or two past will show, we think, what that cause is. In the week ending the 17th April 907 people died—equal to an annual death-rate of 69·80 per thousand. The mortality amongst Parsees was at the rate of 20 per thousand, Europeans 28 per thousand, and Hindoo outcastes 107 per thousand. In the week following the mortality fell to 861—equalling 66·5 per thousand per annum; 17 per thousand dying among Parsees, and 43 per thousand among Europeans. In the week ending 1st May, 889 deaths were registered; in the week ending 8th May, 876; in the week ending, 15th May, 804; in the week ending 22nd May, 778; and in the week ending 29th May, 858. This last is the week which we presume Dr. Blaney alluded to, and the death-rate in it was only 67·86 per thousand. The rate of mortality per annum amongst Europeans was 14·33 per thousand; amongst Parsees, 31 per thousand; among Mussulmans, 54·77; and amongst outcaste Hindoos, 92·9 per thousand. The lowest death-rate was amongst Brahmans, of whom only 28·26 per thousand died, a rate which, considering there are over 26,000 Brahmans in Bombay, can only be attributed to the care which they take in their food and mode of life generally, and to the comforts which they are always more able to procure when they need them than any other class of the community. Cholera has been present in the native town, and some anxiety has been felt about the fact that such a disease is here when we are on the verge of having the rains—a period which is rather favourable to epidemics of a choleraic type. We believe, however, that the disease has not shown, within the last four months, any decided tendency to increase, and that from the beginning the outbreak has been of a very mild type. On Friday last only four deaths, from cholera were reported to the Health Department; and perhaps these were not all cholera cases, because it is notorious that natives are prone to call any illness cholera which has the least resemblance to the more prominent characteristics of that malady. Every effort is being made, Dr. Blaney to the contrary notwithstanding, by the Health Department to stamp out cholera before the advent of the rains. Wherever a death occurs, the place is immediately disinfected, and holes are knocked in the roof or walls to promote ventilation. At the same time, the inhabitants are turned out, and the house is closed. In the case of several deaths taking place in one chawl, the whole roof is taken off, and the people are sent elsewhere after being disinfected—at least we trust and believe it is the practice of the Health Department not to omit this precaution, for of course it is quite evident that it would be sheer folly to send a number of people with the seeds of disease hanging upon them out into the midst of the general community, there to propagate a disease to prevent the spread of which they had just been turned out of their former residences. No one could expect the Health Department to do more than what we have said it is doing; and we think it is questionable wisdom for any responsible citizen to seek to alarm the public first by magnifying a death-rate which, unhappily, is already abnormally high, and next by stating that nobody is doing anything to diminish that death-rate. We do not say that Dr. Blaney has deliberately set himself to the task of creating unnecessary alarm; but unquestionably his loose statements have that tendency, and it is a pity that he allowed his generalising zeal, and also, we suspect, a desire to have something to say in reply to our leader on his desiccators, to betray him into making them. We shall presently adduce other facts to show more vividly that the Doctor's alarm and indignation have less basis to exist on than even he imagines.

A peculiarity in the mortality returns for the last few months is that they show the majority of deaths to be taking place among strangers. This is an important fact, because it proves that the sanitary state of Bombay is not altogether responsible for the present high death-rate. Even in the four cases of cholera reported on Friday, one of the victims belonged to Poona and another to Alibag, and one had only been two months in Bombay and the other two days. In former years this was not the case; the death-rate of the regular inhabitants always exceeded that of strangers. From the beginning of January last to the 22nd May, the mortality among persons born in Bombay was only 5,209; while amongst the strangers, or the residents of a few months, it was no less than 8,509! These extraordinary figures point to one conclusion—that recently there has been an enormous influx of people into Bombay from the distressed districts. We have heard it calculated that the population of Bombay cannot be much less now than a million. The Rutnaghery districts alone are reported to have disgorged upwards of 150,000 people into this city. If this is the case, it follows that the mortality of Bombay is not nearly so great in reality as it appears to be. The Health Department's rate of mortality per thousand per annum is of course calculated on the last census returns, which give Bombay a population of about 625,000. If, therefore, these figures were increased to 1,000,000, the death-rate would be proportionately lower; and this, and the fact that the highest death-rate is amongst strangers, many of whom come here either with the seeds of disease already in them or in such a state of poverty that they speedily fall victims to death, justify us in saying that the death-rate of Bombay at the present moment is not much higher, if any, than the average death-rate at this season for a number of years past. There is therefore very little cause for the citizens of Bombay to be alarmed at the mortality tables which they have been recently scrutinising every week with an interest verging upon painfulness; even our Cassandras may go to sleep for a time without their services being particularly wanted.

Another noticeable feature in the recent mortality returns is the number of deaths that have taken place among "low caste Hindoos." The people included in this description are principally strangers who have come hither from the districts with a vague belief that they would find employment and food in abundance. Great numbers of these people have been successful in finding employment, labour being more abundant now than it has been for many years past, the spinning mills and the construction of the Elphinstone Dock alone giving a great deal of extra work. But at the same time numbers came here full of disease, and without money. These had no houses to live in, and, induced by the hot nights to sleep in the open air and on the ground, they imbibed whatever disease may have been lurking in the sullage-saturated earth or caught colds from sudden chills, and speedily succumbed to attacks which they had not the strength of constitution to resist. Fevers have therefore to account to a great extent for swelling the bills of mortality; but they are fevers which are non-infectious, depending chiefly as they do on the proceedings of the persons attacked. This is a fact which ought to prove highly consolatory to those who, looking at the high weekly statement of mortality, may have reasonably suspected that there was at work some terrible subtle disease which would spread more and more among the community like the ripples of a stone-disturbed pool. The Health Department cannot be responsible for deaths from causes like these, and among immigrants who are singularly receptive of disease. The conclusions, therefore, at which we arrive are that it is extremely incorrect to say that nothing is being done to diminish the present high rate of mortality, the Health Department doing everything which, under a set of exceptional purposes, it could be expected to do; and that the present high death-rate is more nominal than real, Bombay probably being—taking into consideration the explanation we have given regarding the enormous increase in the population and the influx of people who either bring disease with them or come in such a state that they have an affinity for absorbing fatal maladies—as healthy, generally speaking, at the present moment as it has been at any period during the past six years.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

ON Saturday night, at nine o'clock, Sir Richard Temple received a large number of European and native gentlemen at Government House, Malabar Point. The reception took place in the large and handsome drawing-room, at one end of which, on a kincob-covered eminence, stood the banner which Sir Richard received at Delhi. Each native was introduced to him personally, and with some of the more eminent of them he had a few minutes' conversation before allowing them to pass out. Several wore the medals which had been presented to them in commemoration of the Queen's assumption of the imperial title; and, as there were a few Europeans who did likewise, the drawing-room looked as if it contained a large number of gentlemen distinguished for military services. The dining-room, where refreshments were served out, was well patronised, as the night was warm; the grounds and broad verandahs were adorned with soft-coloured Chinese lanterns; little lamps, laid on the ground, marked out the principal thoroughfares; the Governor's band played operatic selections in an arbour near the drawing room;—so that Sir Richard's entertainment was both beautiful and successful. The natives were especially delighted with his affability, and more than one was heard to say, "This is sure to be a popular Governor." The entertainment was in honour of the official Queen's birthday, which had an effect in other places than Malabar Point; for the Undaunted, the Admiral's flagship, fired a salute at midday, and all the men-of-war in the harbour, and a number of British vessels, decked themselves out with furlongs of bunting. We noticed Admiral Corbett at the Governor's entertainment.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I write to draw prominent attention to the fact that, although the Viceroy has given it as his opinion that it will no longer be necessary to indent upon England for civilians, Lord George Hamilton has declared in his place in Parliament that there is no present intention of diminishing the number of places open to competition. This means that some forty or thirty of the flower of the youth of England are to be enticed by false promises into "proclaiming their own baseness by" accepting service under the

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DECENTRALIZATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

A notification in the *Gazette of India* to-day, announces that the Government of India resigns to the Government of the Central Provinces, the revenue arising from excise, stamps, law, and justice, and miscellaneous revenue, excepting premia on bills and undrawn bills of exchange which must remain Imperial. The Central Provinces Government is to pay to Government of India in lieu thereof sums equivalent to estimated receipts under each head. The Imperial Government claims half of any increase revenue over estimated increase. The grants for land revenue, excise, administration, &c., are transferred to local Government, any saving effected goes to the provincial budget, and any deficiency must be supplied from provincial resources. The arrangement will be reconsidered every three years.

THE STAR OF INDIA.

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

On Her Majesty's birthday, the following appointments to the Order of the Star of India were made :—

Grand Cross, the Duke of Cambridge.

Knights Commanders—Dr. J. D. Hooker and T. L. Seccombe, Financial Secretary at the India Office.

Companions—Colonel W. G. Davies, Commissioner of Delhi, and Colonel G. C. Hatch, Judge-Advocate General, Bengal Army.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE PEACE RUMOURS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The rumours of pending negotiations for peace between Russia and Turkey still continue, but nothing tangible can be elicited beyond the report that Russia is anxious to conclude peace after her first victory over the Turks, in order to prevent further European complications.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The river Danube is now rapidly falling.

Advices from the seat of war in Asia Minor state that active operations have been commenced by the Russians in the vicinity of Kars.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR BY GREECE.

ATHENS, JUNE 2.

In yesterday's sitting of the Greek Chamber of Deputies M. Comunduros (President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior) announced that the Greek Government had resolved to double the army and summon the Reserves.

SPEECH BY M. GAMBETTA.

PARIS, JUNE 2.

In a speech made yesterday by M. Gambetta in reply to an address from the students of Paris he counselled moderation and alluded to the contingency of Marshal MacMahon's resignation and approved of M. Thiers as the President's successor.

CALCUTTA PILGRIMS AT ROME.

ROME, JUNE 2.

The pilgrims from Calcutta have been received by the Pope. His Holiness on the occasion made a speech in which he eulogized their devotion.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY "GAZETTE."

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The following appointments have been gazetted in honour of Her Majesty's birthday :—

TO BE FIELD MARSHALS.

Sir William Rowan, Sir Charles Yorke, and Lord Strathnairn.

TO BE MILITARY KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS OF THE BATH.

Sir William Wyllie, Sir Frederick Chapman, Sir David Wood, Sir John Douglas, and Sir Frederick Haines.

TO BE MILITARY KNIGHTS COMMANDER OF THE BATH.

Lieutenant Generals Arthur Borton, Richard Waddy, and Henry Dalrymple White.

Major Generals William Norcott, Daniel Lysons, Charles D'Aguilar, James Airey, Alexander Taylor, Michael Galway, and George Wade Green.

TO BE MILITARY COMPANIONS OF THE BATH.

Lieutenant General John Hamilton Dalrymple.

Major Generals Alfred Huyshe, Lord Russell, and Charles Foster.

Colonels William Charles Macdonald, Lord Abinger, Alexander Cunninghame Robertson, George Vialls, James Thomas Walker, Octavius Rothney, Campbell Claye Ross, Alexander James Elliot, Robert Biddulph, Charles Cooper Johnson, Osborn Wilkinson, Frederick Richard Solly Flood, Edward William Bray, Talbot Cox, Charles Oldershaw, James Bevan Edwards, and Henry Delafosse.

TO BE COMPANIONS OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

Colonels George Cliffe Hatch, Judge Advocate General, Bengal Army, and William George Davies, Commissioner of Delhi.

THE FULLER CASE.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Letters from Sir James Fitzjames Stephen have appeared in the *Times* in defence of the Viceroy's action in the Fuller case.

THE ARMY RETIREMENT SCHEME.

The Army retirement scheme is shortly expected to be published. It arranges among other measures for the compulsory retirement of Captains after 22 years service.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JUNE 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Aesyria, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 1, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	54,000	bales.
Do. Week's sales of Surats .... Amount forwarded	7,000	do.
	9,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton .. Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
	33,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats ..	2,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	1,155,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	89,000	do.
Do. do. of Cotton in London...	59,000	do.

LONDON, JUNE 1, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 13-16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings..... 6.

8¼ lbs. do. ..... 7.

40s Mule Twist ..... 0-10½.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 84

4½ do. do. 84½

5½ do. do. 88

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.... 1s. 8¼d.

Total Coin in the Bank of France .. £90,600,000.

„ Notes in Circulation ..... £100,300,000.

3 per cent. Consols for account.. 94⅜ (ex-Coupon.)

5 do. French Rente 1872.. 104¼.

Bar Silver ..... 53⅜.

Arrivals—Parsee and Calipso.

Departure—Sumatra.

WEATHER REPORT.—JUNE 3.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W., ther. 87, bar. 29·81.

CARWAR, 5 P. M.—Weather fine, wind W. N. W. 5 to 6, ther. 87, bar. 30·5.

VINGORLA, 5 P. M.—Weather clear, wind W. N. W. strong, ther. 94.

LINE REPORT.—JUNE 3.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fao. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the mail and other steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Summary with Supplement...Rs. 12 } (Indian postage free.)

Single Copy ... .Annas 4

WE learn by telegraph from Simla that Lord Lytton made no speech at the State dinner on the Queen's birthday.

COLONEL STANLEY EDWARDES, 2nd Grenadiers, will act as Deputy Quarter-Master-General in Major Hogg's place, on the promotion of Colonel Baigrie to be Quarter-Master-General.

WE hear from Poona that the weather there is pleasant. There are no signs of rain. The Khandalla detachment of the 11th Regiment, under Captain Street and Lieutenant York, returned to Poona on Saturday.

A *Bombay Government Gazette* Extraordinary was issued on Saturday, containing the following Notification :—"Under instructions received from the Government of India, it is hereby notified that Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been pleased to permit the Imperial Assemblage Commemorative Medal to be worn by the recipients on all occasions of State Ceremony of a civil character, which may be held in India, on Her Majesty's birthday, and on the first day of January in each year, as well as at Durbars and State Entertainments given by the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and Heads of Provinces and Administrations."

AN application has been made to the High Court, Calcutta, on behalf of Miss Donnelly, to send for the record from the Sessions Judge's Court, Hooghly. Counsel argued that the conviction was invalid, on the ground that the Magistrate, sitting alone as Judge, could not legally give evidence ; also that the Magistrate was stopped by his first order of discharge from retrying accused. An affidavit was put in to show accused is only 17 years of age. The High Court sent for the papers and enlarged the prisoner on bail—two sureties in Rs. 500.

THE editor of the *Indian Tribune* says that he has seen the Governor-General's letter to the Native Chiefs concerning the new loan, and can, therefore, speak with authority on the subject. "The letter," he says, "is a circular issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department to all Political Agents asking them to ascertain whether the Native Chiefs would like to invest any money in the new loan, which will be raised by the Government of India during the current financial year, to meet the cost of the Madras and Bombay famines as well as of extraordinary public works. The Government wishes to have this information before announcing the amount to be received from the general public. Certain special advantages are proposed to be given to the Native Chiefs who may feel disposed to take up any portion of the new loan. Their tenders will be accepted at 2 per cent. below those of the general public, and they will, if they like, be funni-hed with promissory notes which shall not be transferable."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Mail* telegraphs as follows on the crisis in Bellary :—"In reply to your letter of the 30th May, I beg to say that my telegram of the preceding day expressed personal experience. I am prepared to prove the statements it contained. I am writing fully. The deaths from starvation alone in the Civil Hospital here were not 40 but 45 during May. This is exclusive of the number of deaths in the Government relief house. The wages of the town relief coolies are 1½ anna only."

H. E. the C.-in-C. in India has just issued the following order :—"Notwithstanding the instructions contained in G. O. 186 of 1876, cases have occurred in which life has been lost from soldiers disobeying the prohibition against shooting peafowl in the vicinity of villages or private residences. One of these cases having been proved in a civil court against soldiers of the 15th Hussars, the Commander-in-Chief directs that all permission to carry arms for shooting purposes be suspended in the case of that regiment for one year. His Excellency warns all regimental authorities that the privilege now enjoyed by soldiers of carrying arms for sporting purposes, must inevitably be cancelled, unless commanding officers take effective measures to protect the public safety, and to carry out the instructions contained in the above quoted order. Every shooting pass given to a soldier shall have the prohibition against shooting peafowl in the vicinity of villages or private residences printed upon it, and any breach of this order shall be treated with the greatest severity."

CAPTAIN DALE was seized with cholera at the wickets in the cricket field at Ootacamund, but is reported out of danger. The local paper says, "The sanitation of Ootacamund must be in a very bad condition indeed. A gentleman was attacked by cholera while playing at cricket, on the Club ground on the margin of the lake. It is rumoured that the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras is coming to the Neilgherry plateau to investigate the causes which have given rise to the prevalence of cholera throughout the district. It would be well if he would, when he comes, visit every compound in Ootacamund. There are many sights and smells which would astonish his eyes, and offend his olfactory nerves. The smells which habitually hover about these parts are simply disgusting. Many of the compounds in which stand some of the best houses in the settlement, require careful inspection. The large influx of visitors now coming annually to Ootacamund have doubtless increased the unhealthiness of the place ; on this very account there is more need of care. Some people may remember what an accumulation of filth was removed from the Club House enclosure when preparing the premises for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. There are some large hotels and boarding houses in this settlement which have never experienced the advantages of such a thorough cleansing."

WE regret to announce the death of the Rev. J. Caldwell, who died at Mussoorie on the 29th ult. He went up from Roorkee in a very weak state, and gradually sinking, expired. He was connected with the American Mission for 40 years, during which time he has laboured constantly in India. The reverend gentleman's remains are to be taken to Sharunpore to be interred in the family burying ground.

FROM latest accounts from Penang we learn that the inhabitants there are suffering much for want of water, and that people have been seen to alleviate their thirst from the drains.

ANOTHER death by cholera in Maulmain is announced, that of Mr. Charles Brotherton, recently employed as manager of the Phœnix Distillery there. Mr. Brotherton had been for many years in Rangoon and Akyab. One of Mr. Brotherton's children also died from the same disease a few hours before her father.

JOHN DAWSON, M.D., well known in Burma for his active and useful life, died on the 23rd ult. from an attack of fever which he took when on a visit lately to Mandalay. The *Rangoon Gazette* says "that Dr. Dawson came with his father—who was attached to H. M's. 43rd Regiment which was stationed in Maulmain in 1825—just 52 years ago, and he was the only European remaining there who saw that place taken and our rule commenced. He was educated for the Medical profession, took the degree of M. D., and came to Rangoon as a Missionary doctor. He established an hospital which he styled on "Hospital for the indigent poor," accomplishing a great deal of good for poor suffering humanity. But as soon as the town was in a manner settled and his services were no longer urgently required, he closed this establishment. He next started a press and a bi-weekly paper styled *The Rangoon Times*, afterwards converting it into a daily paper, which was a bold venture in a limited community, and, we fear, did not prove a financial success so far as the newspaper itself was concerned. A few years ago he sold the press and paper and retired to Scotland, whence he returned to what might be almost considered his native country, Burma, where he had become almost an institution. He was as simple, unassuming, and true-hearted a gentleman as we have ever met, and we are sure his loss will be mourned by a large circle of friends."

THE Jholum Treasury frauds have been successfully investigated by Mr. W. R. H. Merk, Assistant Commissioner, who was deputed from Rawal Pindee for that purpose. The three Treasury clerks on whom suspicion rested have been sent to jail for periods varying from six months to two years, in addition to being fined. The frauds are reported to have been ingeniously conceived and carried out, and the culprits succeeded in baffling the scrutiny of the Accountant-General's baboos for several years.

IF the Government are really sure of continued amity with Cabul, writes the Lahore paper, perhaps we may be informed of the present reason for the vast assemblage of camels and beasts of burden in the Rawal Pindee and Kohat districts. If all the ammunition sent up to the frontier is but the normal supply, as we are assured, we can hardly believe that many thousands of camels and mules are kept together at considerable expense without an object and without significance of a state of affairs which is not normal. Is the force for which such preparation is made for Persia or Afghanistan? By the time the Russians have taken Aleppo and Damascus, we shall probably begin to enquire the road to Candahar.

LORD LYTTON'S decision in the Fuller case has borne fruit in Orissa. A short time ago, says the *Englishman*, when the steamer Ooriya was loading at Chandbali, and whilst the commander of the steamer was in his cabin with some friends, the *manji* of a boat alongside, with a cargo of timber for shipment, reported that the coolies had refused to work any more, as they had not up to that time had their dinner. The time was about three p. m. The captain said that he would come and see about it presently, and after a short interval jumped down into the boat where the coolies were. He is said to have made use of some strongish language, and ordered the coolies to go on with their work at once. On this the coolies one and all jumped overboard, and swam for the shore, where all arrived safely, except one man, who, when about half-way to land, threw up his arms, gave a shout, and disappeared. The facts were at once reported to the authorities, and an investigation was held by an Honorary Magistrate, a European resident at Chandbali. The result of the investigation was, that when the steamer arrived in the following week, the captain was arrested, and sent to Balasor for trial for causing the death of the cooly. The Magistrate thoroughly investigated the case, and came to the conclusion that the captain could not be held in any way responsible for the death of the cooly. This view of the case, however, did not appear to fall in with the ideas of the Commissioner, who wrote a very strong report on it to the Lieutenant-Governor, who has ordered that the accused is to be sent for trial before the Judge's Court at Balasor. The captain was, in consequence of this order, again arrested, and will shortly be retried for an offence of which the Magistrate had pronounced him not guilty. This appears to us to be an interference with the judicial as well as the executive powers of the Magistrate ; but then, if the actions of the High Courts can be interfered with, of course those of a much lower Court as that of a Magistrate can. Nor is this all. The captain wished to engage the services of one of the leading counsel at the Calcutta bar for his defence, but was advised that it would be only a waste of money, as he was sure to be convicted, and had therefore better avoid all useless expense till he appealed to the High Court. This, at any rate, shows the opinion in legal circles of the state to which our profussil Judges have been reduced by Lords Salisbury and Lytton.

THE following are the latest "border notes" published in the *Civil and Military Gazette* :—"The Ameer of Cabul is, it is said, endeavouring to encourage the zeal of the forces at Candahar by promising large rewards to the army on the successful accomplishment of the *jehad*. The Candahar treasury is not to be drawn upon in the meantime, the pay of the troops being issued from the treasury of Maimensh. Reports of negotiations between the Chumbar tribes of Afreedees and the British have been forwarded to the Ameer. Orders have been issued to Ghulam Haidar Khan, that leaving three battalions under Brigadier Mahomed Jan Khan at Lalpoora, the remainder of the force there, amounting to five battalions, was to proceed at once to Cabul. The suspicions of the Ameer concerning all persons in any way connected with the British Government are so strong that he has dismissed from his service all known to be so, and has ordered them out of Cabul. Among these are a son of Nish Shurif, the son of Mian Abdul Rahman Kamai, Sirdars Abbas Khan, Secunder Khan, and a relative of Mian Sultan, the late contractor of Lahore. All private travellers are turned back who attempt to reach Cabul from Peshawar. The Khan of Dhir, Ruhmutoolah Khan, having accepted the invitation of the Ameer to visit him at Cabul, has incurred the enmity of his six brothers. These persons are reported to have solicited the aid of the Maharaja of Cashmere in money, and have agreed to make an end of the Khan, and so prevent a projected raid by him on Cashmere (territory if the Maharaja will support them."

THE Persian Embassy quitted Mandalay on the 22nd May, and embarked on one of the king's steamers. They were accompanied to the place of embarkation by a deputation of Ministers and Woons, and a salute was fired on their embarking. The Embassy takes to the Shah many handsome and costly presents. The King of Burma, while very indulgent as a host, is severe with all in his employ, especially negligent telegraph hands. Not long ago a *lictor* was sent down from Mandalay to Menhla, the frontier station, to deal with the telegraph officer there who had neglected advising the passage of a steamer which happened to pass unknown to him at night. The poor wretch was laid on his face spread-eagle fashion, while the cane was laid on his back about a hundred times.

IT is stated that the Mahomedan butchers at Bangalore have resolved to raise the price of meat and beef, with a view of giving the extra income thus obtained towards the fund raised among them for the relief of the sick and wounded in the present Russo-Turkish war.

THE following bearings have been assigned by the College of Heralds, under the warrant of the hereditary Earl Marshal, to the Bishopric of Truro. Argent on a saltire, gules, a key ward upwards in bend, surmounted by a two-edged sword hilt upwards in bend, sinister, both or, in base fleur-de-lys, sable. The whole within the bordure of Cornwall—viz., sable 15 bezants. What were the armorial bearings of St. Paul from whom the Bishop of Truro probably claims apostolical succession ?

A ROME letter says, "I must quote one announcement from the columns of a daily paper :—'April 28, at the office of the Registrar for the City of London, Frederick Alfred Ford, and Florence Fenwick Miller. (By mutual desire, the bride will retain her maiden name, and will be addressed as Mrs. Fenwick Miller).' *Voilà !* 'And how long do you suppose we shall stand that ?' said an irate gentleman in my hearing, who seemed to object to the idea of a woman's retaining her own name most decidedly. Mrs. Miller is well known as one of the earliest members of the London School Board, and is also a public lecturer of very advanced opinions. I really cannot see what objection there is to this arrangement, provided husband and wife be agreed—unless indeed we are to consider it as some old ladies do, like the admission of women into the medical profession, &c., a sign of the Latter Days? But then complications may arise when the happy couple go into society. Fancy the horror of Mrs. Grundy on being informed that Mrs. Fenwick Miller resides under the same roof with that fascinating fellow Mr. Frederick Ford ! Then, too, in the event of any happy consequences resulting from this union, how strangely will read the announcement of the interesting event, even so in the event of the olive branch being snatched away by the fell destroyer. 'On such and such a date, of such and such a disease, Plantagenet DeCourcy, the infant son of Mr. Frederick Ford and Mrs. Fenwick Miller.' Oh, fie, fie !"

IT is said that Mrs. Mary Ann Moore, wife of the station master of Sutna, is the winner of the second prize in the Umballa Great English Derby Sweep, worth Rs. 56,880.

THE ladies may be interested in learning that a charming ball-dress was worn at a recent ball in Portland Place. It was a black velvet damasse "princesse," over an underdress of pale straw coloured faille. It opened at every breath nearly to the waist, and was laced together with a thick black silk cord, straw-coloured silk was inserted, cut as a V both back and front of the bodice, which was also laced with cord. The velvet was cut extremely high on the shoulder, and a mere rim of straw-colour formed the sleeve. The ornaments worn were diamond marguerites, and straw-coloured feathers in the hair.

THE Naini Tal correspondent of the *Pioneer* thinks the Marriage Service might be improved upon, more especially in one unhappy consequence it leads to—viz. "the manufacture of mothers-in-law" ! but he is silent as to a way of escape from that penalty. The "best of fellows," whose marriage he so pleasantly chronicles, is Surgeon Major James Cleghorn M. D. Bengal Army : "On Wednesday, May 23, strolling into the church a little before noon, I became aware of a brilliant assemblage collected to witness the union of one of the best of fellows to the sweetest little lady in Naini Tal. When I thought of the numbers present who owed their physical comfort, their relief from pain, nay, in some instances their very lives to the powerful brain and untiring attention of the honest man standing before the altar that day, it struck me, as the organ pealed forth Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," that possibly seldom had a couple passed forth from the sacred precincts into a new life followed by such earnest wishes for their future happiness and prosperity as did these twain, newly made one flesh, bonded together with the golden circle, symbol of eternity. I am not an admirer of the marriage service ; it is inconveniently long and requires several changes of position on the part of the audience, which, if one happens to be in the middle of a good story at the moment, are abominably inconvenient ; but I confess to feeling a sweet enjoyment of that portion of it which calls upon us to listen to the words of St. Peter, at the same time entreating us to observe that he was *himself a married man* when he enjoined us to live with our wives. Now, if St. Peter had been a young and ardent bachelor, of course one would not be so much surprised ; but a married man, and of some years' standing, too ! Ah, well, perhaps St. Peter's was a happy family circle, and devoid of the luxury of a mother-in-law, too, possibly. There is no more pernicious use to which a sacred service can be put than this said manufacture of mothers-in-law." I have known the most amiable and loveable of women converted by this unfortunate process into meddling, interfering creatures, who devoted their entire energies to the task of making the lives of their sons a burden to them, and to sowing dissension between husband and wife. As a rule, I don't like mothers-in-law, that is, not in their official capacity.."

WE trust that our readers (*Englishman*) have followed the advice of an old sportsman with regard to the Derby, which we published some weeks ago, and backed Silvio. We know that the old sportsman had himself obtained the satisfactory prize of thirty to one against him. Calcutta has got the greater share of the Umballa Sweep, Little Albert being the fortunate possessor of Silvio, and the Two Alexanders of Rob Roy, whilst Mary Ann Moore, at Satna, gets the second prize.

THERE are some useful and true remarks in the pamphlet of Mr. R. H. Elliott, on Indian famines, and amongst the portions worth quotation is this :—"In India famine is a state of things caused by a want of rain, and of that invisible aerial moisture which is so necessary to plant life. Now, if there is a thing which man can modify in a tropical climate, it is the condition of the atmosphere, the distribution of the rainfall, and the economization of rain after it has fallen. By stripping a country of wood, you may desiccate the air, increase the heat, cause the rain to fall in disastrous torrents, instead of in gentle showers distributed over lengthened periods of time, dry up the springs, and, in short, ruin the land. By adding wood, again, you may restore the conditions that have been destroyed. If these are facts (and none are more readily provable), it is evident that we do hold in our hands an extraordinary power over famines, if Government could only be persuaded to use it. Wherever, then, it is practicable and advisable, the Government should compel each village to plant and maintain a solid block of trees, varying in size with the capabilities and necessities of the situation. And these trees should be of two kinds : one suitable, from its pods and seeds, for food for cattle ; the other for the manurial value of its leaves. For the former purpose two varieties of the Acacia (A. Arabica and A. Leucophlœa) are the most useful I know of ; and the value of the leaves of particular trees for manure can easily be ascertained in most parts of India. In the present famine such blocks of plantation would have been of immeasurable value, for the supplies of pods and seeds they would have furnished, and the grass they would have shaded ; while their effect on the temperature, and the shade they would have afforded, would have been of great service to the famine-stricken animals."

LIEUTENANT EVANS GORDON, Cantonment Magistrate of Dum Dum, is appointed tutor to the Maharaja of Darbhanga, on a net salary of Rs. 900 per mensem.

MR. C. F. Egerton-Allen has accepted the appointment of Government Advocate, Rangoon.

THE *Madras Mail* :—Turkish is essentially a manly language, as befits the tongue of a race who since their first appearance on the stage of history have been masters and rulers wherever they may have dwelt. It is spoken from the banks of the Save to the borders of China, and is the language of the ruling race in almost every Mahommedan State, though it is certainly not so useful as Persian in the countries conterminous to India. If Persian is the French of the East, Turkish may be called the German ; and apart from considerations of its future usefulness, its beauties well repay the labour of the student. An Indian officer, however, who wished to study the Islamitish languages with the view of making himself generally useful on occasion happening, would do well to study Arabic, which is the language most universally used in Egypt. The Turks there can be counted by hundreds, and though they speak Turkish among themselves, it is of little use among the masses of the people who are probably Arab by descent. At all events they use the Arabic language, and it is current along all the shores of the Red Sea from Suez to Babel Mandeb, and along the southern shore of the Mediterranean from Alexandria to Gibraltar.

IT is stated that the British Consul at Pekin has reported the existence of an influential party in the Chinese Government favourable to the continuance of peace with Kashghar.

A POOR old woman, a victim of the wreck of the Albert Life Insurance Society, applied to the magistrate at Westminster Police Court the other day for advice. Mr. Benson : What is that bundle you have, it looks like a legal document. What do you want ?—Applicant : It's an insurance policy. The old woman proceeded to inform the magistrate that her husband had insured his life for £100 in the old Albert Life Insurance Society, and had paid £180; this was broken up, and reconstructed as the New Albert, and when her husband died, and instead of getting the £100, she had after great difficulty obtained only £59 14s. 2d. Mr. Benson : I think you're very lucky to have got even that. This policy does not appear to have been carried over into another office. You got all that could be saved from the wreck apparently. Applicant : But they have promised from time to time to give me a dividend, and I can't get it. I'm destitute. Mr. Benson : I see by the papers that Colonel Wynyard has interested himself in the matter and obtained the money for you. Applicant : He is colonel of the Royal Hibernian Military School, of which my husband was Sergeant-major 23 years. The colonel is now in Dublin, and I am here. Mr. Benson : Have you been to the Security Life Insurance Society, No. 99, Pinsbery-square ?—Applicant : No. Mr. Benson : Why not ?—No answer. Mr. Benson : Then why come and bother me with a little conversation ? because you're nothing else to do and it's a wet day ? Applicant : Oh, don't laugh at me ! Mr. Benson : You know as well as I do that the office failed, and you're very lucky to have got what you did. Applicant : Oh, God help us ! I can't live on wind. I haven't a halfpenny ; I have sold everything. Mr. Benson : Go and see the gentleman I have mentioned, and come and tell me what he says. The applicant then left the court, evidently greatly distressed.

IF we may form an opinion, says the *Japan Herald*, on the appearance presented by the editorial columns of a couple of the native newspapers, the news from the South for the Government wears a very blank aspect. The semi-official *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has been subjected to the censor's elision, and an empty space appears in the paper. So, also, has the *Mainichi Shimbun*, which, in pathetic explanation, says, "We had completed an article on the subject 'The army is fatigued,' but when we subjected it to the *Ken* official he disapproved of it ; he marked red lines across it, and said that the space thus left blank had better be filled with another composition of a different meaning ; but the editorial opinion is the mind of the editor, which cannot be changed by force, and as we have no other opinion to give, we leave the space all white. Reader, imagine our meaning. P.S.—We also leave blank the space that was occupied by a telegram which we had received, which was crossed out in red by the examiner. This we cannot help. Oh ! the editor is fatigued when the time is 11-59 p. m." White is the colour of mourning in Japan, and well may the poor native journalists mourn over the melancholy condition by the Government censorship to which they are reduced ; the white spaces in their paper tell their own tale. Sad it is for the newspapers, and sadder is it for the Government itself, whose terrors neither permit the diffusal of news nor opinions based on the actual situation.

ON the principle that "all is fair in war," in Japan at least, one of the Imperialist devices is to dress coolies in the garb of soldiers, and send them to the front. This circumstance explains, what has otherwise been somewhat puzzling, the tremendous orders for clothing given out to the native clothiers, which have thrown the tailoring world into a fever of excitement, and caused all hands to work overtime. The *Cosmopolitan Press* of Nagasaki says, "that many coolies and coal-whippers have been engaged at 60 cents per diem, and are dressed up in military clothes by the local Government. The contract is to finish when the desired effect is obtained." We have heard, for purposes of intimidation, of imitation cannon being exhibited, but imitation soldiers are a new feature ; this is quite a Brummagem expedient for frightening the enemy. In reference to this move another paper says :—

"A rumour is current that a stratagem has been had recourse to by the Imperial troops upon going out to action with the insurgent forces, which if true must leave an indelible stain upon the army, which no future military glory will avail to efface for generations to come. It is well known that an immense number of coolies have been hired as servants, baggage carriers, &c., to embark with the regulars for the scene of action, and it is equally well known that the ranks of these unfortunates have been thinned to a most surprising extent, which has very naturally given rise to various surmises and enquiries, and these have resulted in the following startling and almost incredible account. It is said, that these coolies have been placed in front of the Imperial troops when advancing to an engagement, and these latter have literally forced their way to the enemies' ranks over the carcases of the lowly and humble victims of such inhuman cowardice. It is of course unlikely that any precise or reliable information will be afforded the public in respect of this, and a painful uncertainty thereon may thus become bequeathed as a legacy to posterity."

A moving breastwork of live men—non-combatants—to receive the brunt of the enemies' charge, his bullets, his bayonets, and his sword cuts, is really quite a novelty in war.

THE Maharajah's College at Jeppore is shewing many signs of improvement. The number of boys has increased, and upwards of a hundred pupils are now receiving education in the College. The educational policy of the Raj is far ahead of all other Native States, and the total amount of expenditure is nearly Rs. 72,000. This college was organised in the year 1844, and has made rapid progress since the appointment of Baboo Kantu Chunder Mookerjee as its principal. It is now affiliated with the Calcutta University up to the standard of the B. A. examination. Much credit is due to the Maharajah for the liberal education which he is imparting to his subjects, who in course of time will undoubtedly serve as the pioneers of civilisation in Rajpootana.

BOMBAY.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.—Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, Agent to the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, has been pleased to give a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Bombay Native General Library, and his name has been enrolled as a life member of the above institution.

AN ACCIDENT.—Some sensation was created in the Fort on Saturday afternoon, by a horse bolting away with a shigram. The vehicle was empty, but there were two men on the coach-box. The horse started away from the Queen's statue, and before it had gone half way on the road to the Money School, one of the forewheels of the carriage came off, and the shigram was dragged along on three wheels for a little distance, at a most uncomfortable rate, until the horse was brought to a standstill.

AN IMPORTATION.—The s. s. Koina, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday last, with 350 pilgrims from Jeddah, brought also five giraffes, two ostriches, one deer, and an Abyssinian cow, about two and a half feet in height, sent to Mr. Shaik Abdul Latif, a well known merchant of this city, by Mr. Hoosein Ibrahim Biajore, of Jeddah. The s. s. Koina experienced fine weather throughout, except off the coast of Arabia, where a strong S. W. wind was experienced, a taste of the monsoon no doubt. The voyage from Jeddah occupied 22 days, ten of which were taken up from Aden to Bombay.

THE "SPELLING BEE"—A correspondent complains of the manner in which this test was applied at the last "Al Fresco" Concert, at the Victoria Gardens. Mr. Turner of the P. W. D., (the gentleman who won the gold watch) and another were left on the stage after all the others had been plucked. Mr. Turner, having spelt his word correctly, the other gentleman was questioned, and failed. It was clear then that Mr. Turner was entitled to the watch. Was there any necessity to put Mr. Turner another word, as was done, to entitle him to the prize ? Our correspondent asks this question, out of no personal motive, but in the interests of those who may on future occasions compete.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night, as the tram car No. 20, which left Byculla at 10 o'clock, was running on the Byculla road, it came into collision, near the mosque, with a gentleman's buggy, which was being driven in the opposite direction. The front part of the car struck the near wheel of the buggy, tearing the tire completely off the spokes, and leaving it lying on the road. The force of the buggy scraping the side of the car, prevented its overthrow till some of the car, when one of the occupants jumped out unhurt, but the other, who was driving, in getting out entangled his right leg in the bare spokes, and was dragged along some half a dozen yards. It was mavellous that he escaped without serious injury, but he has sustained some severe bruises and suffered a terrible shaking. The buggy horse escaped uninjured. It was a providence that the occupants of the buggy were not thrown out against the car at the first shock, as in that case they would almost certainly have been run over either by the tram-car or the buggy, perhaps by both at once, as the near proximity of the two vehicles would, such an event very possible. The gentleman driving the buggy asserts that he vainly endeavoured to pull his horse out of the way, when he saw the car approaching, but one of the wheels got in and remained in the groove of the tramway rail. The driver of the car was heard to give a shout of warning, but expecting, no doubt, to see the buggy at once pull aside, he did not check the speed of the car, which, however, was going at a slow rate.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday last at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the circumstances connected with the death of a Mahomedan widow, which took place at that J. J. Hospital on the morning of the 10th ultimo, ten hours after admission. Death is suspected to have been caused by her having partaken of a portion of a meal prepared at Ameer Begum's house in which some drug had been mixed up at the instigation of one Shakoor, a Pathan by caste, who was betrothed to the eldest daughter of Ameer Begum, in order that the meal might intoxicate the whole of the family of Ameer Begum. At the adjourned inquest the evidence of Ameer Begum was taken, which went to show how the deceased happened to come to her house and partake of the meal which she (witness) also had partaken and shortly after became insensible with the rest of their family. Her evidence further went to show the relation that Shakoor bore towards witness' family regarding the proposal of marriage to her eldest daughter, named Cawur, and Shakoor's conduct towards her family in consequence of prolonging the intended marriage. The evidence of Cawur, the daughter of the above witness, was next taken, which evidence went to show that Shakoor had proposed to her parents to marry her, at which she became alarmed, and commenced to cry ; and that in consequence of Shakoor being asked to wait until her father who was then ill recovered, and she declining to marry him, Shakoor struck her as well as her mother and took away certain things which he had given the family. The inquest was further adjourned to the 7th instant for further evidence and for the evidence of Dr. Lyon, Government Chemical Analyser, to whom the contents of the stomach of Imambeebee had been sent to be analysed.

A FRACAS IN A TRAMWAY CAR.—After the "All Fresco" Concert in Victoria Gardens Saturday evening, a tramway car, which brought a number of passengers from Byculla to Colaba, was the scene of a free fight between about fifteen Parsees and an equal number of Europeans and Eurasians. The latter were returning from the Concert, and among them were a few ladies. It was noticed—a fact to which Mr. Hill, late Superintendent, bears testimony—that before the car started, were predisposed to be rowdy, and indulged in free fencing across the seats, with walking sticks of various dimensions. One of these weapons nearly struck a lady on the head ; and her husband, seeing this, accosted its owner somewhat severely ; but being "checked" he struck the Parsee (so our reporter learns) and was immediately beset by a number of Parsees, somewhere about fifteen. There has seldom been a street row where some one or other of the by-standers do not enlist on one side or the other ; so in this *fracas* all the Europeans and Eurasians in the car ranged on one side, and fists and walking sticks were used somewhat freely. The Parsees were soon worsted, and before the car reached the Jail Road, where Mr. Hill caught it up, there were not above six Zoroastrians in it. One pugilistic Parsee who, objecting to odds, suggested that they should have "one at a time," made himself scarce at Erskine Road, on Mr. Hill's arrival, and the rest were taken before the Inspector of Police at Mombadavie Chowkay. There the names of the ring-leaders on either side were taken down. It would appear that a report was made to Mr. Hill, before the car started from Byculla, that the Parsees in it were inclined to be boisterous, and they were duly warned. One of the Parsees concerned has been alluded to by the tramway Superintendent as an old offender, that is, as having been guilty of occasioning a similar disturbance on a previous occasion. A Parsee gentleman belonging to the Water Works had his *topee* torn in the scuffle. There will, no doubt, be a thorough enquiry into the matter, as such unseemly disturbances in tramway carr. are by no means pleasant to peaceable passengers.

JUSTICE PINHEY'S RELIGIOUS FOES.—At a meeting of the Bombay Church Union, Mr. Justice Pinhey, President, gave expression to the following sentiments : "Claiming as we do the same Apostolic Ministry ; having and using the same creeds, believing in and benefiting by the same sacraments, approaching in every way more nearly to each other than any other body of Christians does to either of us, it cannot but be matter of regret that the Catholic portion of our Church should receive so little sympathy from our Roman brethren, and should never be able to work with them against the common foes of the Church founded by Christ." It does seem sad that after so many carefully-studied imitations of the Roman Catholics, after such a monkish get-up as that of the Cowley Fathers, after the conversion of the Lord's Supper into the Mass, after Confession, etc., etc., the Church of Rome should still say to those Anglicans, I know you not. After all the sacrifices and concessions and transformations made, the Church of Rome has nothing for them but the one common curse that she pronounces against all who are not of her communion. They are still schismatics ; still heretics ; as regards salvability, no better off than the most outrageous dissenters. Rome will not give them even the place of Eleleh in her army, in the battle with the common foe. The mystery is how Mr. Justice Pinhey can entertain these views of the Romish Church and yet refuse to take the step without which he can obtain no recognition from that Church.—*Bombay Guardian.*

HUMAN SACRIFICE.—In order to obtain a spring of water in a well, a Hindoo, instructed by an astrologer, employed two Mahars to throw a boy of 12 years of age into the well and

immediately proceeded to encourage his remaining hearers by separating the money into two piles of dirs. 1,000 each which he promished them at the end of his sermon.

Powell settled himself on the sofa and shouted "Go ahead," while Rover pulled his hat over his eyes and leaned his feet on the window sill, apparently determined to see it out. It was now near midnight, and the wearied auditors looked significantly at the small quantity of oil in the lamp.

Gradually the light grew dimmer, and the flickering glare told of a speedy end of the misery; but the insane man was not to be thus thwarted, for, when at last the lamp ceased to burn, he gathered up old newspapers, and, placing them on the stove, set them on fire. The congregation grew frantic and remonstrated, but the preacher was firm.

"Your souls must be saved," he said, "no matter what the cost."

As he spoke he clutched a handful of greenbacks, one of which could be distinctly seen to be of the denomination of dlrs. 500, and before his astonished companions could interpose he had set them on fire. They were speedily consumed.

"Now," he continued in aloud voice, "we are ready for heaven."

Lying at the further end of the counter were two table knives, somewhat dull, but still dangerous weapons in the hands of a desperate man. The lunatic seized them as he spoke the words, and in a moment they were in his hands. The dying glimmer of the burning paper threw a ghastly light on the terrible scene. The madman's eyes glared wildly about him. He was in dead earnest. Both men were unarmed. To rush upon him was death, at least to one. Escape was out off, as the wily madman stood with his back to the door while he grated the blades together sharpening them for the combat.

Rover seized a chair and converted it into a shield, while Powell lost no time in getting behind the sofa.

"Are you ready?" came in a ghostly undertone from the madman. The men looked wistfully at the windows, but the sidewalk was too far below. In a moment the lunatic sprang from his place at the door and advanced on the man behind the sofa. Rover hurled his chair at him and both followed it up by a simultaneous attack and disarmed him. They then bound him to the sofa and the danger was past.

At eight o'clock yesterday morning they sent for the police and soon Officer Mink arrived. The demented man had in the meantime become quite calm, and asked the privilege of being allowed to pray. This they granted him, and when the officer arrived he was kneeling and praying.

In the investigation of the case Captain Murray learned that on Saturday afternoon the demented man had purchased two suits of clothing for Mr. Carr and one for himself. The Captain questioned Rover and Powell closely with regard to the unfortunate man's money, but both strongly protested that they had not taken any advantage of him. The friends of the insane man were communicated with yesterday afternoon, and he will probably be committed to-day to a lunatic asylum.

A MISSIONARY SCENE IN SOUTH INDIA.

BISHOP CALDWELL, in his Journal for Feb. 1877, writes:—

"On Monday morning early (12th), as I was approaching the town, I saw number of respectable looking people assembled at a bridge, with an elephant, banners, and some musical instruments. I found to my surprise that the people were waiting for me to escort me into the town, and it was still more to my surprise when I found that all the accessories belonged to the temple. It was the temple elephant, four of the temple musicians, and two of the temple banners, that had been brought out to do me honour. The elephant was got up in his best housings, with the sectarial mark of the southern sect of his Vaishnavas emblazoned on the frontal of his head dress. The procession was under the orders of the "Village Munsif," or official head-man of the place, and the elephant and the other paraphernalia of the temple had been lent by the temple-managers. It was a new sensation to me to enter a Hindu town in this style. There would have been nothing out of the way in it if I had been a Government official, but it was something extraordinary that such a reception should have been provided for a Missionary who was coming to the town simply as a preacher of Christianity. My bullocks showed less equanimity on the occasion of this unusual style of reception than their master, so long as the elephant stalked along before and they had only a rear view of his proportions, they managed to keep their feelings under check, but when we came up to the tent and the elephant faced about, raised his trunk on high and trumpeted, by way of making a salaam, they were overcome by panic, and raced round and round over very rough ground, forgetful that they were dragging my conveyance after them, and that I was still in it. Fortunately, however, I escaped being upset.

The new sensation I experienced on my arrival in the morning was as nothing in comparison with the new sensation I experienced in the afternoon, when I went according to arrangement to deliver my first public address. The manner in which I had been received on my arrival might not mean much. It might only mean that the principal people wished to show themselves particularly civil. From my point of view the only good end it accomplished was to advertise my address and work. But when I came to the place of meeting it was evident that something more was meant than mere civility. My assistants had told me that it was unnecessary for me to see the place of meeting beforehand, as I should be sure to approve of it. I found that the place was no other than the great mandapa, or entrance hall, of the temple itself, a hall better built and loftier than such places generally are, with 95 lofty monolith pillars and the history of Rama painted all over the roof. This hall was assigned for me to lecture in by the temple managers, both of whom are Brahmans, with the consent of the other Brahmans of the place and the principal inhabitants. The only objection that any one heard expressed was as to the Nazareth singing boys and Native Christians of the lower castes coming inside the hall. They had already, however, been provided by my assistants with seats in the verandah outside, so that this objection, which emanated only from some of the younger Brahmans, was withdrawn as soon as it was made. The number of heathen present was between 400 and 500, by far the largest assembly of high caste heathens I have yet addressed. . . . As soon as I returned to my tent from the first day's meeting I sent off a messenger to Mr. —— to Mudalur, and on the morning of the second day I had the satisfaction of seeing him arrive, preceded as I had been by the elephant, &c. Mr. —— delivered an address in the great hall of the temple, and as I had no work myself to do I could see that the great majority of the people listened most attentively, with frequently repeated signs of approval. The number of Native Christians present was about 200, and in addition to this the number of Christians was nearly 200. The spectacle with all its surroundings was quite unprecedented in my experience—I had seen before nothing at all resembling it—and I think it must have been unprecedented in India. —*The Bombay Church Chronicle.*

UN PLEASANT PHASES OF RELIGION.

BY A NON-PARTY MAN.

MISSION REPORTS.

(*Indian Church Gazette*, May 26.)

INDIAN Mission Reports must create in the minds of most people who know anything about Missions, wonderment as to two things, *viz*, why they are written, and why they are read; we don't mean wonderment as to the existence of *any* Mission Reports, but surprise at their form. It is necessary, of course, that where a Mission has been established, however small a one it may be, some brief account should be given to the subscribers of the way in which their money has been spent, and the amount of work that has been done. But what need of more? Why is it written? Why is it read? All those who have had anything to do with the compiling of these Mission Reports will bear us out when we say that the Mission Reports are obliged to be what they are, *because* of those who read them. It is a mere matter of supply and demand. The English public *will* have some account of the Mission towards which they have subcribed their money. Perhaps nothing has been done. Perhaps it takes a long time to make even a beginning. The Missionaries find themselves in a difficulty. They have nothing to write about, but a report is demanded. They want to be honest, but if they say "we have as yet done nothing," the subscriptions cease. "Done nothing!" exclaim indignant subscribers, "that is absurd, have we not given our money?" And so the good men, sorely put to it, write one of those reports we know so well, in which nothing actually false is stated, but much that is untrue is suggested. Everything that tells of unpleasantness and failure is thrust out of sight; whilst trifling occurrences are dressed up to appear as the heralds of ever-advancing success.

We do not hesitate to say that Mission Reports, as a rule, are unreal. They do not give the true state of affairs. And in this they exhibit an "unpleasant phase of religion." There are of course exceptions to the rule. The unassuming little pamphlet, for instance, published yearly by the S. P. G. Native Mission is a simple and modest record of real and great work done. It is a model of what a Mission Report should be. The weak points are not slurred over. The successes are not magnified. There is nothing of sham about it. But can we say the same of other Reports? And then there is the language in which they are written, that extraordinary Missionary dialect. Why, oh why, cannot Missionaries say what they have to say in plain unvarnished English, instead of mixing up scripture terms and evangelistic jargon with the statement of the commonest facts. For instance "I am thankful to say I have been well and happy through the year" is thus rendered in Missionese. "The Lord in His great mercy has permitted me to work another year in His vineyard, and as now I am, He has not withdrawn His tokens of love; but has preserved me in health and strength to the beginning of another year."

But it is not only the phraseology of Mission Reports with which we find fault; not only the *style* but the whole principle of them and of their production. We assert distinctly that as a rule, Mission Reports are written and published, not because there is anything to relate, but simply because a Report is demanded by those who have already subscribed, before they will give anything further. They *will* have a *quid pro quo* for their money. Hence all the bombastic rubbish about "the glorious work going on at Borrioboola Ghar;" when the real truth would be too often contained in the following sentence, which is about the most honest we have ever seen in a Mission Report, "We preach and the people listen, but it is to be feared that with few exceptions they show very little apprehension of even the first principles of religion." We believe, too, that the evil is growing, every year the Reports seem to get bulkier and more bulky; and last year the Tabernacle Missionary Society, under cover of putting forth its Annual Report, published a guide book to Northern India. Of every place where the T. M. S. has been pleased to establish a Mission, a concise history from the earliest times was given. An interesting volume was the result, but the conscience of the committee must be a very elastic one to feel no twinge at the misuse of the many hundred rupees that volume's publication must have cost rupees which were subscribed for the conversion of the heathen.

We have before us a Report which illustrates well the evils of the system. We think we may speak of it freely without fear of being charged with personality, as the Report is several years old; and it is to be hoped that everyone has forgotten all about such a very unsatisfactory production. On the wrapper is printed the scriptural excuse for Missionary failure, "The Kingdom of God cometh not with observation." This prepared us for the contents, for whenever we read this on the title page of a Mission Report, we know what we are in for. There is perhaps no text which has been so cruelly handled by Missionaries, for how much indolence and neglect has it been made the apology. The preface of this precious Report is occupied with showing that the reason why no results followed upon incessant Missionary labour, was to be found in the particularly unadulterated character of the Christianity taught; the teaching meant being of course only that of the Tabernacle Missionary Society. We hastily turn over the pages to find what has been done, and at last discover that in the large town, at the head quarters of the Mission, with a staff of two English and two native clergy, two catechists and three scripture readers, only two adult baptisms have taken place in connection with the Mission. Of one of these we have the following edifying account: Being, seriously ill he was baptized in his own house privately by ——. The baptism occurred when the two heathen sons were absent from home. The old man died almost immediately after his baptism, and one of the heathen sons, when he found on his return what had taken place, refused to give up his father's body for Christian burial, and insisted on burning it according to Hindoo custom." Now what, in the name of common sense, can be the use of publishing a pamphlet of 40 or 50 pages to record two baptisms? the ceremony in one case having been clandestinely performed on a dying old man. Would it not have been better to have published a simple list of subscriptions, and statement of accounts, instead of an elaborate apology for having done nothing?

We have said that the chief fault of the production of Mission Reports lies with the subscribers. We will send you money, but you *must* send us reports—this is their cry, and the Missionaries are obliged to submit. But we think that the fault may in some measure also be traced to another description of agency in Missionary matters. All readers of "Bleak House" will remember how energetic Mrs. Jellyby was in writing letters and attending meetings having reference to the great work that was going on in Central Africa on the left bank of the river Niger. We don't think any readers give Mrs. Jellyby credit for any real Missionary zeal, she enjoyed the fuss of writing letters, and attending meetings, and of always being immersed in business, that was all. We think there are many Mrs. Jellybys, male as well as female, engaged or *interested* (as the expression is) in Missionary operations in this country. They have a real desire to convert the heathen, no earnest longing to preach the Gospel, but they delight in the business of the thing. It is pleasant to them to write letters by the score, to attend public meetings, preach sermons, collect subscriptions, and make their Mission a nuisance to every one with whom they come in contact. It gives them importance in the eyes of others and creates a pleasant consciousness in themselves that they are Missionary pioneers. Between spurious Missionaries of this character and the whole body of subscribers to Missions may be fairly divided the responsibility of producing the voluminous and humbugging reports of the glorious work going on at Borrioboola Ghar, which we get year by year. Between the two, the earnest Missionary, whose heart is in his work, is powerless; he is obliged to give an insincere and partially true account of what he has done, magnifying the successes, hiding all ugly traces of failure.

The Rev. Nehemiah Goreh, in his remarks at the Missionary Conference at Grantham, dismissed the subject of Mission Reports with a few caustic words. Why cannot subscribers to Missions in India do the same? If, when they sent their money, instead of saying "you *must* send us a Report soon to show that you are doing something," they were to say, "we know that you are doing your best; when the Mission has really made a start, send us an account," then the item of printing would not figure so largely as it does at present, on the balance sheets of all Missions, and we should not get the many annual volumes of insincere and unreal rubbish, written in canting and pseudo-scriptural language.

ON HUMBUGS.

DINNER HUMBUGS.

AN invitation to dinner is perhaps the first form of hospitality that occurs to the mind. "Come and dine with me" is the first salutation on meeting an old "chum," a dear friend, or a man the acquaintance of whom one is anxious to seek or retain. As a rule, these invitations are too promiscuously given, and many a man regrets having formed the friendship of another by these means. Socially a dinner does more to bring men to an intimate knowledge of each other than any form of entertainment, but with women *tout au contraire*; they have little to do with the "best side" of a man while sitting next him at dinner,—if very young his conversation is without point, is so incessant as to become a bore, for he leaves little time or opportunity for his fair partner to eat sufficient to enable her to feel she has had a good meal. Ladies do not care to be looked at while eating. Many a time have we observed that a lady would have taken a tolerably good dinner but for the eyes of her companion being constantly turned towards her; the late Albert Smith's remark that he never found the lady yet who could finish eating a bun when steadily watched, is, as far as our experience goes, absolutely true. If her companion be middle aged, his attention is more devoted to the meal, and his conversation is "scratchy," disconnected, and without any particular wit or wisdom; if old, his mind is either wholly occupied with the meal, the bouquet of the wines and the variety of the dishes, or he can eat nothing at all, and becomes a still greater bore. After dinner is a poor time indeed to judge of our friend's good points, for he is then not improved, but only not sensible of his defects; the lively man is oft times the desponding individual of the morning, the hard headed, cold blooded man becomes the sentimental creature; the lively chatty one is, at other times, dull; and many a quiet, sleepy-looking person is, during the day, full of life, intelligence, and thoughtfulness. Taking therefore a cynical view of this question, we are not convinced of the utility or the vast amount of pleasure or happiness to be derived from giving dinners, or of attending them.

The first and greatest humbug is the man who attempts to give a dinner when he can so ill afford it, that it is only at the expense of some tradesman or fancy creditor that the entertainment is off-red. Here frequently the dishes are most *recherché*, the flowers and fruits the rarest, the wines more than passable, but the bill is not paid, nor is it likely to be paid without many a bitter pang, many a struggle, and many a sacrifice. The persons invited are, as a rule, totally ignorant of the financial condition of their host and enter into the spirit of the fun (?) with considerable heartiness, little thinking how each glass of wine drunk is so much misery heaped on the host's head or that of his family; but we must add that with a great many persons the knowledge of the condition of the man who entertains gives them little care, but these are the first to condemn the gross extravagance and want of principle, if the unfortunates' entertainments eventually collapse.

Another humbug is the man tolerably well off, who invites one to dinner and gives him bad wine, cheap claret, stale sherry or fourth-rate champagne. How many a time have we felt that the money expended on the bottle of champagne, obtained for the occasion from the nearest shop, would have been so much better if invested on good unsweetened wine of claret.

Another class are those who, after making great preparations, and devoting their whole endeavours to provide a showy elaborate repast, speak of the dinner as if it were not quite so good as those served daily in the house; whereas, when partaken of alone, the unfortunate meal too frequently consists of a cold joint and cheese. Have we never seen borrowed cutlery, plates, dishes, and ornaments displayed on such occasions? Have we never observed the fidgetty nervous look of the hostess, overcautious that she should not commit herself by word or action? Have we ever dined with men, ever anxious to explain how each dish is made, describing each in the minutest detail when the dinner has been but half discussed? Have we ever dined with the man, who praises his own wines, miserable stuff as a rule, and informs us of the price paid for them? Have we ever observed the young man, who, when alone, has frequently to put with a makeshift meal, is anxious to show how little he cares for the choicest dishes or delicacies offered him, refuses the rarest wines as if they were his every-day drink, when "week in week out" beer is his only beverage.

When shall we learn to be honest, to appreciate a friend, not for what he can offer us, but for himself alone? Will the time ever arrive when to give a dinner and to go to one will be a real pleasure?

—*Indian Daily News.* CYNIC.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MAY 7.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

I HAVE in my fourth resolution expressed the opinion, that the policy of 1826 and 1827 was a wise and just policy, but it was a policy that had no more of what I may call the approval of the West-end of London than the Christian cause has now. That portion of England is not England. It does not express the sentiment of England. Look back over 50 years, over all the great acts that have made the last half century illustrious: not one of those would have been adopted if the opinion of the West-end had prevailed. The Reform Act, the Abolition of Slavery, the Abolition of the Corn Laws, the Abolition of the Navigation laws, and the Freedom of Trade, the Abolition of the Test and Corporation Acts, and the consequent opening of the University Acts, and the subsequent Disestablishment of the Irish Church, the alteration of the land tenure in Ireland—not one of those would have been adopted if the opinion of the West-end of London have prevailed. Not one of them would have passed had England been ruled by the voices that are now raised in favour of supporting Turkey—not one but it would have, for that cannot be done but under the feeling that our own interests are involved. Something has been said as to the inaction of the Liberal government, and I say that if the house wishes to make a complete inve-tigation by a select committee into the conduct of all the transactions since the Crimean war on this great question, I for one should not be the man to offer an objection. But I cannot resist the challenge of my friends opposite to place the Liberal government in comparison with themselves. It is said that nothing was done in the time of the Liberal government, but in my opinion it is totally impossible for any man or any government in the west of Europe to raise the Turkish question simply of its own motion. It can only do it at a time when there are events going on in Turkey to bring the question home to the general mind and conscience, and at times when both our own government and the other governments of Europe are free to give it their attention. How was it possible for us during the Franco-German struggle, during the protracted conference which resulted in the Geneva arbitration, even to attempt to raise the Turkish question? But if we had been more free, if there were no events in Turkey at that time on which we could take our stand, if there was no revolt we could point to, no massacres of which we could expose the horrors, I think I could have shown you how we should have behaved by referring to the time of the Liberal government when something of a similar kind did occur and to the course which that government pursued. I will compare the Damascus massacres of 1860 with the Bulgarian massacres of 1876, and the conduct of the Liberal governments as compared with the conduct of the government opposite. Lord Russell wrote a letter on the 6th of July, in which he positively announced (and this was before any consent of Turkey was obtained) that a British squadron would be sent to the coast of Syria, and if necessary, marines would be landed. At the same time France decided to send troops into Syria, but there never was conflict or bloodshed. There never was a greater imposture on the face of the earth than this sitting up of the position that the Turks are people of headstrong and desperate temper (theirs) Turkey knows perfectly well when she has earnestness and reality to deal with, and she also knows when she is dealing with men whose weakness in their good intentions utterly frustrates whatever they may take in hand for the advantage of mankind (cheers). Well, Lord Russell afterwards said that the main points which ought to be insisted upon were the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Porte to the intervention of foreign troops, and the fixing of a term when that intervention should cease. Upon that the consent of Turkey was given. A foreign intervention did take place, and how was the consent given? It was given by Safvet Pacha in terms which are very remarkable, and we might have had just the same terms now if you had chosen to seek them in the same manner. They were these—"We have observed with gratitude that the Cabinet of St. James's, while admitting in principle the intervention in question, has nevertheless made it dependent on the formal consent of the Sublime Porte. The Sublime Porte perceiving the danger with which this measure is surrounded has not failed to express itself in this sense, and it is only owing to the counsels of the representatives and the vision held out to us if foreign troops landed on our territory notwithstanding the refusal which we should have given to the conclusion of a convention, that we should be reduced to choose the lesser of the two evils" (hear, hear and cheers). That shows how the consent of Turkey was obtained on the occasion to which I refer (hear, hear). Well, I cannot refrain from saying, before I sit down, a word or two as to our obligations in this particular case. It is much too late in the day to argue whether we are bound to take up the cause of the Christians in Turkey or not. We might have argued that question before the Crimean war; but in that war we did two things, and I must repeat the challenge which I made to the government with regard to those two things. The first was that we abolished a power of interference which previously existed in the hands of Russia. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary for War told me on a previous occasion that they did not admit such a power of interference existed. I think it is possible they may have misunderstood my statement because I am quite certain that if they hold that proposition in the terms in which I have just stated it they are holding to it in the face of history and of the law recognised in Europe for 100 years (hear, hear). They have said that Russia had not, by the Treaty of Kinardji, a protectorate over the Christians. That I admit (hear, hear). What she had was this—a stipulation from the Porte that the Porte should firmly-protect the Christian religion in its churches. Of that stipulation she had a right to require the fulfilment, as well as of every other stipulation. Indeed, I cannot see how opinions should be at variance upon this point, unless it is intended by the present government to set up in 1877 a construction never heard of for upwards of 100 years, since the treaty in question was concluded (hear, hear). The case, therefore, stands thus—there was a treaty engagement, under which Russia was entitled to require from the Porte the protection of the Christians, and to resent it as a national wrong against the Porte if she did not protect them; but that right was entirely destroyed and swept away by the Crimean war. It was swept away by the spending of our blood and treasure; and we could not sweep that right away, in my opinion, without becoming responsible for the consequences (cheers). We are as solemnly bound as men can be to take care that those for whose protection it was intended should obtain either the same thing or something better in its stead (cheers). But besides that, and even independently, as I believe, of such an irrefragable argument, what was the case of the Crimean war on the very face of it? It was this, that Turkey was about to engage in a contest of which the probable result was defeat. We intervened to prevent defeat. We, together with our allies, gave Turkey a new lease of existence (hear, hear). We gave her the resources, we gave her the strength of which she has been making such frightful use; and how is it possible for us, upon any principles—I care not what—so to put out of view the obligations which our honour entails he to say, "We wash our hands of this business, and will have nothing to do with it" (cheers); or, much more, as to say, "We will consent to be paying delicate attentions to the government of Turkey, and to be affording her in a thousand indirect terms moral assistance, which is continually apt to glide into material assistance, against those who may attempt to carry into effect the judgments of United Europe?" (cheers). I hope I have made pretty clear the state of the case for the third and fourth resolutions (cheers). I have pursued, perhaps, not the best tactics, for I am no great tactician, but I have pursued the best tactics in my power. I have endeavoured to obtain if I can a wider assent to what was valuable in itself, even if it was not the whole of what was valuable and beneficial. On that account I have cast my resolutions in the manner in which they appear. Nor did I at any time think of asking you, sir, to extinguish by the somewhat rude machinery of the previous question a full and unfettered discussion, to go through the operation of the same thing on all the words that I am bound to say to the whole of these resolutions I, personally, entirely adhere (loud cheers). I ask no sanction from my noble friend near me for anything except that for which he votes. I think it would be the meanest and pettiest act on my part to endeavour to crib from him some indirect support for that which he is not really prepared to support. I know not how it is he is unwilling to accompany me and give his support for the whole of these resolutions. I would accept his aid, thankfully—I would accept the aid of the government, if I may say so, yet more thankfully. I think the union of the English people in this great matter is an object of the highest importance (cheers). There is not one of you opposite who can more deeply deplore than I do the use of the rude irregular methods to which we have been driven to influence the foreign policy of the government. I look upon them as essentially imperfect, and in every case, except in a case of necessity, as vicious and bad. It has been that necessity which has driven us to the point at which we are to night. But for my own part I think no day of peace can come for the East, no final or satisfactory settlement, unless it be by the authority of united Europe (loud cheers). I say the Attorney General opposite. The government has been complaining of violent language and the imputation of motives. What said the Attorney General, from whom, as I suppose he is on the way to high judicial office, I had a right to expect something more than the average share of the judicial temper? I have never imputed motives to the government. I have never said they were governed by love of power. I should have been ashamed to have said so. I cannot account for their course except by the supposition of some sinister influence that they do not themselves understand and are not conscious of. Strange does it appear to me that never have I imputed to them motives inconsistent with perfect honour. And what says their Attorney General? He goes to his constituents and says that I have entered into a warfare against the government animated by vindictive malignity which is founded on my exclusion from office (cries of "Oh, oh"). These are the words of the Attorney General, and I am glad he has come into his place, for it gives me an opportunity of answering a charge that when the reign that office for one more permanent, more dignified, and more enjoyable he will proceed in a different spirit to deal with the suitors and even the culprits who come before him (loud cheers). I have no such motives, and if any word I have said—though I believe there is no such word—seems to carry that impression, I utterly and entirely disclaim it. I feel that this is a great crisis in which we stand. Legislative bodies are always engaged in the making of history, and it is a very great one in history which we are now engaged in making (hear, hear). There are before us, not one, but two controversies—the controversy between Russia and Turkey, and that between Turkey and her revolted subjects. I think the government examined with the utmost care out of doors and in the press, are making a great error in this, that it is the first of these two controversies—that between Turkey and Russia—upon which they fix their minds. This controversy is, after all, only a subordinate, and in my opinion the other is the deeper and more important. The other is the controversy which can have no issue but one, and I do not hesitate to say that the cause of the revolted subjects of Turkey against their oppressors is so holy a cause as ever animated the breast or stirred the hand of man. What part are we going to play, looking at this latter controversy—the controversy between Turkey and her subjects; the horrible massacres of last year; the proof which has been afforded that they are only part of a system, that their recurrence is to be expected as a matter of moral certainty upon like occasions—if this is to be allowed to pass with impunity? Look, again, at the total want of essential results from the great effort of Lord Derby, at the mockery which has been cast in our teeth in return for what I quite admit was upon ordinary principles an insulting despatch; can we say with regard to this great battle of freedom which is now going on, and which has been renewed from time to time, and for which one-third or more of the whole population of Bosnia and Herzegovina are suffering, not only exile but absolute starvation, which carries fear and horror into daily life among the millions of the subject races who inhabit the Turkish provinces of Europe, and, I fear, of Asia also—looking at all these, and with this ghastly array of remonstrances before us, which is set forth as the policy of the country—can we look upon all that which is now going on in the battle between Russia and Turkey, and between Turkey and other subjects; can we lay our hand on our heart, and in the face of God and man say that we have sufficiently performed our part? Sir, there were days when England was the hope of freedom (loud cheers). Wherever in the world a high aspiration was entertained, a noble blow was to be struck, it was to England that the eyes of the oppressed were always turned. In this favoured, in this darling home of so much privilege and so much happiness, where the people, having built up a noble edifice for themselves, would, it was well-known, do what in them lay to secure the benefits of the same inestimable boon for others—(loud cheers)!—you talk to me about the established tradition in regard to Turkey. I appeal to an established tradition, older, wider, and nobler far, a tradition, not which disregards British interests, but which teaches you mainly to seek promotion of those interests in obeying the dictates of honour and justice. What is it to be the end of all this? Are we to clothe the fantastic ideas that some people entertain about this or that place with the flesh of British interests, and forming a new idolatry, to fall down and worship them? Or are we to look at that which is not only sentiment but hard fact of the case—that, as Lord Derby told us 15 years ago, it was the population of those countries which would ultimately determine their future condition? It is to this that you should look. There is now before the world a glorious prize. A portion of these people are making an effort to retrieve what they have lost—I mean those in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Another portion—a band of heroes such as the world has rarely seen, the Montenegrins—are ready now, as they have ever been during the 400 years of their exile from the fertile plains—to meet the Turks at any odds for the re-establishment of justice and of peace in those countries. Another portion still—the five millions of Bulgarians, cowed and beaten down to the ground, hardly venturing to look upwards even to their Father in Heaven—have extended their hands to you, and have sent you their petition; they have prayed your protection; they have told you that they do not want an alliance with Russia or with any foreign country; but they want a deliverance from intolerance, woe, and shame—the greatest that deforms God's earth—one that we thought united Europe was about to remove. In your protocol, indeed, Europe was pledged to its removal; but which for the present it seems to have no efficacious means of completing. The removal of that vast load of woe and shame is a great and noble prize. It is a prize well worth competing for. It is not yet too late. I believe there are men in the Cabinet who would try (loud cheers). It is not too late yet to become competitor for that prize: but be assured, whether you mean to claim for yourselves part of the immortal crown of fame which will be the reward of true labour in that cause, or whether you turn your back upon that cause and upon your own duty, I, for one, believe that the death-knell of Turkey has been sounded (cheers). I believe it is about to be destroyed, if not in a way and by means that we should choose. But come the boon from whose hands it may it will be gladly accepted by Christendom and by the world (loud and long-continued cheers).

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